Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 209 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wednesday
SEPTEMBER
4
LADIES' DAY
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD.

"Yes, I'm going, if I don't have a new thing to wear for months.

A War Bond if poss: a Cash Certificate if it comes to the pinch.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000
Capital Issued	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	16,4..023
Reserve Funds	11,95,950

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hooshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
U. MULICK
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Madras
Batavia	Howrah	Kwala Lumpor
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of [illegible] India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody receiving Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RELIABLE GENUINE HOMEOPATHIC BIO-CHEMIC ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHIC Medicines, Books, PHOSPHAURA (phosphorous gold tonic) AMBROSIA (Herbal consumption cure) and other Special Drugs kept for sale. Experienced Physician Specialist in chronic diseases treats patients 5 to 7 p.m. daily. ROY & CO., Kalbadevi Bombay. 1567

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—The New Model No. 3, National is the strongest of all small Typewriters. Rigid, stable, detachable, wide carriage, costly ball-bearing construction, two-color ribbon, tabulator, back-spacer and Universal key-board with shift keys on both sides. A small consignment just unpacked. Order early. Price including improved Travelling-case Rs. 190. REBUILT Remington and Oliver Typewriters. Prices to suit all. Investigate. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele.—"Writertype." 1499

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER for the Star Cinema. Apply stating terms previous service to STAR CINEMA, Karachi. 1524

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply or see personally Dr. C. N. SHROFF Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Malvi's House, 404, Kalbadevi Road. 1616

WANTED—PARSI or PORTUGUESE GRADUATE TEACHERS for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 1620

WANTED—A competent and experienced CLERK for a Small Causes Court Practitioner. Apply to Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1617

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST for an importing business. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month according to abilities. Apply to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1574

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1481

WANTED—An EX-SOLDIER as JUNIOR INSPECTOR Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 1597

WANTED—Young, smart GOANESE BOY, age about 20 to 25, good salary. Apply Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1582

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER or MANAGERESS to take charge of large Steam Laundry. Apply stating age, experience with references to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1598

WANTED—A. B. Sc. or B. A. with Science for the Union High School, Broach. Salary according to experience and qualification. Apply sharp stating terms to the MANAGER. 1553

WANTED—For the Central Telegraph Office Bombay, a MECHANIC with knowledge of watch repairing and lathe work. Starting pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply in person with testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay. 1582

WANTED AT ONCE—8 CLERKS for service Overseas with 112th Labour Corps. Pay Rs. 50 in India and Rs. 80 Overseas. Free Rations and Clothing while on Overseas. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING. Combined Porter and Labour Corps, Kamptee C. P. 1586

WANTED for the GOKULDAS T. HIGH and A. V. SCHOOL (a) an experienced GRADUATE AS PRINCIPAL, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 per month each and five of Rs. 10 each thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year. (b) Also an experienced M.A. or B.A. strong in English and Sanskrit as Assistant, salary Rs. 75—10—115 and (c) Undergraduates salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, etc., and with testimonials to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1619

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB as CANVASSING AGENT or SALESMAN by an Indian, having 5 years' experience in the largest British Firm in E. Africa. Apply Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1605

WANTED.

WANTED—A secondhand or new MOTOR CAR, working in good order. Apply to MOHINI AGENCY, Juma Musjid, Bombay. 1554

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—For cottage and Bungalows for the cold season apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 1614

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—Two 3½ ton MOTOR LORRIES in First Class running order, fitted with passenger bodies of 32 and 42 passengers. Further particulars from Post Box 52, Karachi. 1606

FOR SALE—Few WATERPROOF COATS (second hand) but in excellent condition, made of khaki colour. Paramatta, Rubber proofed inside, price Rs. 8 each, a bargain. Apply to Box No. 796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1607

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—14-17 H. P. 5 Seater Dodge Car, Touring body, one man's hood, with electric dynamo, self-starter, stepney wheel, lamps, very little used and in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1584

FOR SALE—One 18-20 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE of well known Hornsby make, one 32 lights Cox's GAS MACHINE. Both very little used and in perfect working order. Please write to Mr. B. J. MACKENJI, 251 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1622

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

FOR SALE—CHEAP—One lot Golf sticks in brown canvas bag, excellent condition, Rs 25; Green Canvas Suit case 25in. by 15in. by 7in., new, Rs. 25; Two holdalls of green canvas 5 by 3 ft., leather bound, lined khaki twill, strong straps, Rs. 18 each; Pair regulation pattern brown marching boots, size 5, quite new Rs. 15; wolseley sleeping valise 6½ by 3 ft. (leather bound) made of green W. P. canvas strong factory leather straps, Rs. 45; American X pattern camp bed, covered green canvas in bag complete, Rs. 30; W. P. folding canvas bath tub Rs. 10; W. P. canvas basin on collapsible wooden stand Rs. 8. Apply Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1608

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, LD., CALCUTTA.

OUR Mr. B. A. D'Souza is in Bombay in connection with the annual revision of Bombay and Indian Directories. His address in Bombay is:—

REPRESENTATIVE,
C/o Messrs. THACKER & Co. Ld.,
Post Box No. 190,
1613 Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as on and from 30th August, 1918, Mr. F. MITCHELL has ceased to be in our employ, and that the Power of Attorney which he holds from us is hereby cancelled.

From the above date Mr. S. Maddock will act as the Manager of our Bombay business under a Power of Attorney from us.

1601 BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—

(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,

(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,

(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.
220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Five) per share, free of income tax was declared and will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 6th of September, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.), on produoction of the share certificates.

Dividend Warrants to the up-country shareholders will be posted to their registered address.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th September, 1918, to 21st September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents,
The Planet Mills, Ltd.

Bombay, 27th August, 1918.
43a, Apollo Street, Fort.
1529

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Diets, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals, from 1st November, 1918, to 31st October, 1919, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued, free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 31st August, 1918.
1618

THE WILSON PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, 1918.

LECTURES ON "English in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources," will be given in the Hall of the University Library on **Monday, the 2nd of September and the following days at 5-45 p.m.** by the Rev. A. Darby, M.A., B.D., Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

The lectures are designed to meet the needs of students of Logic and Language and teachers of Language. The method employed will be that of a historical comparison of English with older languages of the same family, but the lectures will aim at imparting to the hearers such a grasp of the mechanism of the organised sentence as will enable them to pursue their studies in language and philology or their avocation as teachers of language with a clear conception of the extent and limits of the field they traverse.

All who are in any way interested in the study of language are invited to attend.

Those who intend to be present are requested to procure a short pamphlet, to be obtained at the University Office, a week before the lectures commence, wherein the views of the lecturer regarding the value of the subject and its relation to education generally are set forth.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th August, 1918.
1561

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1918, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 19th August, 1918, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th August, to SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1918 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August, 1918. 1204

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 31-4-0 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 2nd September 1918. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 17th August to Saturday the 31st August 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 9th August, 1918. 1208

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September 1918. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 17th August to Saturday, the 31st August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 9th August, 1918. 1207

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (rupees two hundred) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up and free of income tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 29th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
for The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1918. 1439

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.	Up.
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr. 13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr. 23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep. 4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep. 2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep. 20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr. 19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep. 12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep. 7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay. from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JUSAB HAJI SULLEMAN ESSAC HAJI SULLEMAN and HASSAM HAJI SULLEMAN, all of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold redeemed land situate, lying and being at Sarang Street with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 29, New No. 200, Old Survey No. 1075 and New Survey No. 2002 and in the books of the Municipality under B Ward No. 1611 and Street Nos. 13-17 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by Sarang Street and on or towards the East by the property of on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kadar Haibatbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Hasan Karim and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th August, 1918. 1612

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of HAJI MOOSA HAJI ESMAIL, a merchant, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant Deceased

1. HAJI OOSMAN HAJI ESMAIL
2. HAJI ABDUL RAZAK HAJI HAROON and 3. ALLI MAHOMED AHMED, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan inhabitants all merchants, the surviving Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this twenty third day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 23rd day of August, 1918.
Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHAW,
1625 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI, wife of PIROZSHAW JAMSHEDJI JOSHI AND BANOOBAI and TEHMINABAI both daughters of the said Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi have contracted to sell to our client Abdulhussein Lukmanji Ebrahimji the properties particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said properties or any one of them or any part or parts thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras freehold tenure situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand and six hundred and seven square yards and one third of another square yard or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay; and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 121 and 217 and Collector's New No. 12036 and New Survey No. 3/2945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1866 and Street No. 862 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the said Shirinbai wife of Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi and Banoobai and Tehminabai two of the daughters of the said Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi and beyond that by the property of Makundji Koober, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Karimbhoy Mills, on or towards the West by a public passage and on or towards he East by the vacant piece of land belonging to the Salvacao Church.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras freehold tenure situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 121 and 127 and Collector's New No. 12035 and New Survey No. 4/2945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1869 (3) and Street No. 865 (B) and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jankibai Narayan, on or towards the South by the property of the said Shirinbai wife of Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi and Bai Banoobai and Tehminabai both daughters of the said Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi and on or towards the West by the Government passage connecting with the road leading to the Globe Mill and on or towards the East partly by the property of the Church and partly by the property of the said Shirinbai wife of Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi and Bai Banoobai and Tehminabai both daughters of the said Pirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1918.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
1623 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 780 shares in the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and 570 shares in the Godavri Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., or any number of these shares. Offers must reach the undersigned at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, before 5 p.m., SATURDAY, the 7th September. and must remain open for acceptance for at least 10 days from the 7th. The trustees will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors
for the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw
Petit Trust Settlement, 1913.
1570

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the propetry and credits standing in the name of RAMKRISHNA MANICKJI as a member of a joint Hindu family, late of Bombay, Twasta Kasar Hindu inhabitant, Merchant .....Deceased.

(1) CHANDRAHASYA RAMKRISHNA, (2) SHANTARAM BHAWANISHANKER and (3) KHANDERAO RAMCHANDRA respectively, son, grandson, and nephew of Ramkrishna Manickji, the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Twasta Kasar Hindu Inhabitants, merchants, residing at Baboola Tank Road, in the City of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 3rd day of August, 1918.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1600

SANTAL SANA.

THE world-wide remedy for urinary diseases, guaranteed to contain only the best and purest steam-distilled B. P. Sandalwood Oil manufactured by MYSORE GOVERNMENT Each phial containing 40 Capsules of 5 mins at Rs. 2-8-0, with certificate of analysis. We also sell the above Oil Wholesale and Retail and always stock large quantities.

H. B. WARDEN & CO.,
301, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI ARDESHIR WADIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or bungalow and stables and other buildings and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bandora in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandora, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Thana, under non-agricultural Survey No. 165 and in the books of the Bandora Municipality under house No. 127 Hill Road, Bandora, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East, by private passage commonly known as Somnath Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Panthaki, on or towards the South by the Bandora Hill Road and on or towards the North by the property of the said Jamsetjee Panthaki and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1918.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1621 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness, Horse Kits, Boots and Shoes, Athletic Goods, Shoe, Cases, Furniture, large lot of metal polish, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat, boxes, harness buckles, etc., etc.

Under instructions from M. J. Burke Esq., the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd and WEDNESDAY the 4th September at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road, Fort opposite Sailors' Home, all the Stock-in-Trade and goods of Messrs. McAlpin and Co., such as saddles, harnesses, horse kits, dog and horse whips, athletic goods, glass show cases, stirrups, top boots, gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, leather belts leather stationery cases, zools, numdas, snaffles, bits, hides, bicycles, office writing tables and chairs, iron safe on stand, cash boxes, stools, vice benches, Machines, boot sewing machines, one typewriter, air cushions, pillows, thermos, belts, Badminton balls and bats, footballs, tennis and riding boots, rustless, all sorts of brushes, canvas buckets, all sorts of chains, playing cards, golf sticks, champion billiard cues and ivory balls, riding and other boots, leather pieces, electric ceiling fans and lights, cricket and tennis nets and bats, stoves, hockey sticks and boots, gloves, cricket bats and balls, Snadow's developers, croquet sets, cair matting of cricket, draughtsmen and chessmen with boards, pingpong sets, large lot of metal polish despatch boxes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat bags, harness, buckles, low arm easy chairs, table with vice, presentation cups, felt hats, pieces of leather, boot trees, saddle stands, one full size model horse, hammocks wool girth, wet carpet clearer flags and hunting cloth, cane child saddle, cobblers' tools.

The above is now on view.

TO MILLOWNERS, DYERS AND MERCHANTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Sulphur Black Dye in original packing and manufactured by one of the largest firms in Great Britain. By order of the Owners Messrs. BENNET & Co. will on FRIDAY the 6th September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

26 casks about 5 tons genuine Superior Sulphur black Dye by renowned English manufacturer. Their Sulphur Black is of excellent concentration and shade and is used daily by large number in Bombay mills. The quality is guaranteed to be exactly as sample which can be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 8th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West Ville," Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, handseme flower vases and tablle ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, fancy teapoys, rich Persian and Brussels carpets meatsafes, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. R. Lamb, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The name of Mr. A. Willard has been wrongly advertised through mistake instead of Mr. A. R. Lamb.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 252 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of A. Meyer, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. H. S. Sadka:—

252 bags each 2 cwts. Java White Sugar.

The above goods are in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

Tel. No. 3856. Tele. "Aminbros."

National Glass Works.

Agents:—

AMIN BROS & CO.,
174, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MORLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhusro, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 455 of 1914. (Naxirkhan Nathekhan, the Executor of the Will of Abdulla Joosab, deceased vs. Aminabai, widow of Joosab Jacob and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

SCHEDULE FIRST.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bellasis Cross Road or Moreland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 69 and 169, New Nos. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey Nos. 260 and 260 and New Survey Nos. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ibrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotam Amerchand, on the West by the said Bellasis Cross Road, and on the North by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Fredrick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1a), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3319 (3a), 3819 (4), 3819 (4a), 3819 (4b) and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6d, 6dd, 6ddd and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bai Aminabai, widow and Administratrix of Joosab Jacob and her tenants.

SCHEDULE SECOND.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dulabhdas Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 169 and 160, and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1 B/3559 and bounded on the East by the property of Aminabai, wife of Sullemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, and on the South by vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3584 and Street No. 41 and were formerly and are now in occupation of the tenants of Bai Aminabai, widow and Administratrix of Joosab Jacob, deceased.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m,
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
another wonderful British Film
"THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD"
Featuring the famous London Stars:

BRANSBY WILLIAMS—well known and high salaried variety artist—celebrtated for his Dickens studies.

JEAN AYLWYN—Former Gaiety Girl, later star in comedies and farces—played lead in "Who's the Lady?" at the Garrick Theatre.

ODETTE GOIMBAULT—Beautiful Anglo-French Actress, seventeen years of age—has starred in children's plays and later the heroine in many London successes.

A Film version of Temple Thurston's World Renowned Novel.

Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.

THE TERRIBLE FATE OF THE WICKED GANG.
Most Disastrous Retributive Punishment.
CONCLUDING SCENES IN THE LAST INSTALMENT OF
'The Broken Coin'
To-night! *To-night!*
COUNT FREDRICK PROVED TO BE THE REAL KING.
OUR NEXT SERIAL
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To-night
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
THE STUPENDOUS INDIAN DRAMA
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
Produced by Mr. PHALKE.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Show on Monday at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY Comedy Co.
To-day Mon. & Tues. 2nd & 3rd Sept.
For the first time in Bombay
THE GALE OF LAUGHTER
"TWIN BEDS"
which is crowding the Apollo Theatre, London, as
"BE CAREFUL BABY"
Wednesday, 4th Sept. at 9-30
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, C.I. D B.E.,
A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
in aid of the Silver Wedding Fund for the benefit of children of Indian Soldiers who have fallen in the war.
Thursday, 5th Sept. at 9-30
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"
Friday, 6th Sept. at 9-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Saturday, 7th Sept. at 9-30
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
Sunday, 8th Sept. Matinee at 5-30
"TWIN BEDS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Kalem Production
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode complete in itself
THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES
"THE PARASITE"
"A WAR OF WITS"
'THE MILLIONAIRE PLUNGER'
Each Episode a complete story
POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8, & 4.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A great Educational Film
"Queen Mary's Technical School"
AT BYCULLA
Inaugurated by
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON
Showing in detail how our wounded are taught different trades and turned out into capable workmen, free of all charge.
8th and 9th Episodes
OF PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
LONESOME LUKE'S WILD WOMEN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR NEW PROGRAMME
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30 p.m.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
of
NEW SONGS, NEW CHORUSES
in addition
Another Gold Rooster Charming Photo Play
in 5 Acts
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER
featuring
THE ADORABLE CUDDLEY KID
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
Supported by
DANIEL GILFETHER
AND
MOLLY McCONNELL
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Another Great production of Path Gold Rooster
MATRINONIAL MARTRY
featuring Ruth Rolland

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A NEW STAR
FOR EMPIRE PATRONS
MARION DAVIES
IN
"RUNAWAY ROMANY"
A Delightful Gold Rooster Play,
Beautifully Coloured.

MARION DAVIES
The Popular New York Musical Comedy Star
THEY CALL HER THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN BROADWAY!
For all those who love Beauty, whether in Woman or Nature,
"RUNAWAY ROMANY"
The Beautiful Pathe Photoplay with
"MARION DAVIES"
has a message.
LUKE "THE MESSENGER"
The popular Comic's latest picture
Next Week!! Next Week!!
TOTO
The New Cinema Star Comedian.
BESSIE LOVE
The New Star Comedian.

The Charming Pathe Super Gold Rooster.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
have the gratification to acknowledge the great patronage their Programme obtained from the Bombay Public on Saturday and Sunday last. There was an unprecedented rush of respectable families to see this Week's Double Programme, the beautiful five-Reel Drama,
"VENGEANCE IS MINE"
It is a sweet touching Story of a Society Girl turning a Cabaret Dancer and a Burglar, in order to avenge her father's murder. The celebrated Star Mrs. Vernon Castle plays the principal role.
Our great Indian Film in this Week's Programme has been attracting crowds in every show
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THE KIDNAPPING OF SITA.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).
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THE HINDUSTAN FILM CO.'S LATEST MASTERPIECE
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The usual MAJESTIC feature—The Universal Screen Magazine.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	4,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
"	Sales of East Indian	.. ..	15
"	Imports	.. ..	17,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		.. ..	25.31
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		.. ..	30.19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Oct.	34.82
		Jan.	34.01
		Mar.	33.95
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.		Oct.	33.38
		Jan.	33.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug:	25.30
Sept:	25.01
Oct:	24.71
Nov:	24.45
Dec:	24.32

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price
August	25.30
Sept:	24.89
Oct.	24.58
Nov:	24.28
Dec:	24.12

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug:	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 10th

M.G.	Bengal Good	..	..	..	18.15
½	" Fully Good	..	..	..	19.50
½	" Fine	..	..	..	20 00
½	No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	21 00
½	" " Fully Good	..	..	..	21 75
½	" " Fine	..	..	..	22 25
½	Broach Good	..	..	..	24 25
½	" Fully Good	..	..	..	14.50
½	" Fine	..	..	..	24.75

Revised rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 30th:

					1 ales.
Total Actual Export	..	..	..	..	Nil
" Forwarded	..	..	..	..	37,000
" Imports ..	..	..	..	..	53,000
" Stock ..	..	..	..	..	221,000
Actual Weekly Sales	..	..	..	..	16,000

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 31st.

	Total up-to-date	
War Bonds	Rs 3,750-0..	Rs. 2,11,800- 0
Cash Certificates	" 2,154-8..	" 3,08,023-12
Total ..	5,904-8..	5,19,823-12

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 31.

This morning the nominal quotations for Broach were Fine September Rs. 925 and Fully Good April-May Rs. 958. The market at Colaba was closed this afternoon owing to the War Loan Pageant. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 1-30 p.m. the opening rates being Rs. 924 and Rs. 960, respectively. The bazaar only remained open for an hour or so, and closing rates were as under.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

Fine Broach	..	Sept.	..	Rs. 975
Good dawgiaeed Dharwar	..	"	..	" 925
" M. G. Oomptа	..	"	..	" 970
" " Westerns	..	"	..	" 910

NEW CROP:
Fully Good M. G. Broach.. April/May 1919.. Rs. 955
Saturday closing Market 939.
To-day Market was closed owing to Mohan's Gigabhai's Death.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 30th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	6,236 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	7,966 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	7,793 "
Rape, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,224 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Poppyseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	..	2,489 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	..	4,367 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	13,028 "
Myrabollams	..	..	..	..	..	655 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	..	3,929 "
Mowraseed	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	655 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Bajlar	..	..	..	..	..	405 "

WHEAT AND SEED.

The followingare to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay August 31st—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	66 0 0	9 2 0
" Cawnpore 70-30 ..	65 0 0	9 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	9 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
" Cawnpore ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	8 12 0	9 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 4 0	9 10 0
" Thin	9 14 0	9 3 0
Teaseed, White 85.15 ..	85 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25 ..	80 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50 ..	78 0 0	....
" Black	66 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0	....
Mowraseed	6 0 0	....
Barley	45 0 0	....
Castorseed	95 0 0	19 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 12 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 5 6	
Linseed May	11 6 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 1 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 31st, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	Market closed to-day. Rates—Unchgd.
Shapurji No. 10	
Simplex No. 10	
Edward No. 10	
Light Houses No. 6½	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31st, 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 6 15/16
" Demand	1 6 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 7/8
Fcs. Demand	1 6 7
American Dollars	1962
Hongkong "	270
Shanghai	2424
Japan	342
Singapore	1934
	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D on France Fr. 199.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 209.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 242.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was easy due to Bulls unloading their holdings for September settlement.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2580, Swan 1005, Standard 2135, Simplex 1042-8, Shapurji 146-4, Pearls 732-8, New Greats 440, Madhowji 2737-8, Luxmi Cotton 2040, Kohinoor 1675, Kastoorchand 1490, Ind. Malwa 392-8, Ind. Bleaching 290 Finlay 725, Fazulbhoy 917-8, David 617-8, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 297-8, Colaba 1630, Century 855, Cen. India 2860, Bombay United 1242-8, By. Dyeing 1660, Advance 1650, Bundi 27, Cen. Mining 42 Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord. 267-8, Katni Defd. 1485, Tata Ord. 302-8, Tata New O. 115, Tata Old D. 1605, Tata New D. 600, Shivrajpur 42-8, Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 765, Bombay Steam 380.

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Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"
Canvass of all classes
High class Packings
Steam-proof Rubber Sheets
Oars, Paints, &c.
Large stocks for immediate delivery.
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OBTAINS
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Instantaneous Relief
from all
PAINS.
Liberal Terms for Merchants
Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.
SOLE AGENTS:—THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication, simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY RE-AFFIRMED.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

TO BE ACHIEVED IN 15 YEARS.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE VIEW OF REFORM REPORT.

S ECOND DAY'S SITTING.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Session of the Special National Congress commenced on Saturday noon, Syed Hasan Imam presiding. The attendance of delegates and visitors was as large as on the previous days, if not larger, owing to it being a Saturday. The business began with the usual patriotic songs, sung by a group of girls.

The Hon. Pundit Gokarnath Misra (Lucknow), then moved the following resolution:—

The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority on matters directly concerning peace tranquility and defence of the country subject to the following.

DECLARATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS.

That the Statute to be passed by Parliament should include the Declaration of the Rights of the People of India as British Citizens:—

(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor administrative law in force in the country whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature;

(b) That no Indian subject of his Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or right of association, free speech or in respect of writing, except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice, and as a result of a lawful and open trial;

(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms, subject to the purchase of a licence, as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice;

(d) That the Press shall be free, and that no licence nor security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper;

(e) That corporal punishment shall not be inxicted on any Indian serving in his Majesty's Army or Navy save under conditions applying equally, to all other British subjects.

The Hon. Pandia Gokarnath Misra said the resolution was one of the greatest and most vital importance. Whether the reforms proposed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford might come or not, the rights which they claimed in this resolution were the rights every British Citizen shou'd enjoy and which was their birth-right; and as long as they remained mere promises and not performances those promises were not worth the paper they were written on. (Hear, hear). What the Indians required was not promises any longer, but real rights which were their birth-rights as British Citizens. (Loud cheers). As promises had in the past not been actually carried into practice, they were going to impress upon the powers that be the necessity of embodying these rights in Parliamentary statute in order that there might be a guarantee that these promises would in future be put into practice actually. In order that the Indians might be regarded as equal subjects in the British Empire, whether in India or the Colonies, it was necessary that they should enjoy the same kind of privileges, and for that it was necessary that these resolutions should be embodied in the statute to be passed. There was the greatest necessity of embodying in the statute the clause about bearing arms, and this was necessary to enable them to be able to protect in the fifirst place their own homes and hearths, and because by learning to protect these, they could very well be expected to be able, in times of emergency to fight for their country, Government and Empire with more efficiency and greater earnestness. The speaker then went into the history of the Arms Act, and informed the audience that such Act did not exist before the Indian Mutiny or at the time of it, but that it was passed afterwards inspite of many protests from responsible leaders in various parts of the land, without even attaching any the least importance to the plea put forth that the only purpose it would go to serve wou'd be to emascu'ate the people and that in times of emergency the people would not the able to come to the help of the Government, which prophecy made so long ago, he emphasised, was sufficiently fulfilled and proved to the hilt, at this time, in this present world war, which appeared to have sprung unexpectedly as it were upon the whole civilized world. He then went on to say that the present restrictions and safeguards placed upon the press of the country must be removed, and an assurance must necessarily be included in the statute to be passed, and in favour of this plea he quoted instances of papers, which have been called upon to deposit securities, and when they were once deposited, the cases in which they had been forfeited and called upon to make further deposits, and also instances in which papers had been compelled to close on account of the rigors of the Press Act. Finally he said that in order to remove the various disabilities under which they were all laboring this Declaration of Indian Rights must be included in the statute to be passed, and that mere promises or an announcement would not be sufficient. (Loud applause).

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in seconding the resolution, said that to-day in the twentieth century when civilisation was supposed to have reached the zenith of its ideals it should be necessary to have in the open Congress,—the Indian National Assembly,—to move a resolution of this nature was a shame and misfortune of theirs. (Cries of "shame.") The shame and misfortune was not theirs. The shame belonged to others that had represented the highest perfection of humanity. (Shame"). Should they today, the heroes of an immemorial civilisation, the inheritors of a great genius not possess those rights not because they were Indians, but because they were human? The criterion had been created because one man was of one colour and another man of another colour. Were these not arbitrary differences. They must brand shame upon those, who withheld these rights in this open assembly. They also asked that the punishment might be equal, that corporal punishment might be equal, both to Indians and Europeans for were they not equally sensitive? Indians also asked for freedom of speech; they who were the guardians of their own generation, custodians of their past, and the stewards of the future, shall they be told that this thing should be and that that thing should not be? When their industries were destroyed, when their sons were degraded, when their daughters were dishonoured they wanted to say that it should not be and could not be. They wanted the freedom of saying that patriotism was not a crime. They wanted to say that patriotism was their right, their birth-right, and that the dark dungeons were not the ultimate goal of their dreamers and patriots. They wanted to say: punish the criminals according to every human standard of justice; but in the Punjab, in Bengal, one found the youth of their nation, whose only crime was that they were idealists and lovers of freedom, were rotting in the jails, whose young limbs had become weak, and whose eyes had grown blind, and whose youthful fire had been silenced into madness. Whereever there was tyranny, liberty in response, must be achieved by the people. Whenever there was oppression they must say that it should cease to-day, because justice was their right. Freedom and liberty were India's dream—freedom to carry arms, that immemorial right of manhood that respected itself defended the honour of its women and homes, and its frontiers and hearths. The resolution said that they should have freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom to be brave, freedom to be good patriots, and it asked for the common privilege to live not as common brutes, but as free Indians. There was before them the choice between life and death and she asked them to assert their human dignity. (Loud cheers).

PDT. RAMBHAJ DUTT CHOWDHARI.

Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhari, of the Punjab, supporting the resolution, said the least that a human being could ask for was that he should be allowed to speak as he liked and go where he liked. But what did they find? they found that Mr. Tilak could not speak in the Punjab (cries of "Shame"), and that Mr. Pal or Mr. Nekiram could not speak at Delhi ("Shame"). It was the birth-right of every subject of his Majesty to go to whatever part of the British Empire he liked and give expression to his views in whatever part of that Empire he liked. (Cheers). If the Government had allowed the people to bear arms, their appeal for recruitment would have met with a readier response.

Mr. Venkatram Iyer (Madras) said it was their birth-right as of every other nation to bear arms.

Mr. Shiris Chundra Chatterjee (Bengal) said the rights demanded in this resolution were the elementary rights—the birth-right—of every nation and yet the Indian nation was denied these rights. ("Shame").

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay), said it was the country's misfortune that they had to pass a resolution of this character. ("Hear, hear"). It was humiliation not only to this country but to the British Government itself that this Congress should have to pass a resolution asking for rights which were considered the birth-rights of every nation in the world. (Loud cheering). It was a humiliation to both India and England that India, a part of the British Empire, should have to ask for the very rights which Britain was shedding her blood to win for other nations and which rights Mr. Lloyd George had said would be guaranteed to Belgium, Serbia and other nations. ("Hear, hear"). Referring to the last part of the resolution, Mr. Jamnadas asked if the white skin suffered more by corporal punishment than dark skin. ("Hear, hear"). Referring to the question of freedom of speech, he regretted that the representatives in this country of a nation, which was pouring out her blood for the freedom of other nations, should prevent Mr. Tilak, Mr. Pal and others from speaking in some parts of the country. The speaker repeated his regret that the national asssembly of a civilised country should have to pass a resolution of this character. (Loud cries of "hear, hear"). It was a humiliation and a shame that this resolution should have to be passed by a country which was a part of the British Empire. (Loud cheering). He heartily commended the resolution to the acceptance of the Congress.

Mr. Vyas (the Berars), Mr. Chalpatrao and Mr. Keshriprasad Sinha further supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer then moved the following resolution:

This Congress is strongly of opinion that it is essential for the welfare of the Indian people that the Indian Legislature should have the same measure of oscal autonomy which the Self-governing dominions of the Empire posses.

Mr. Iyer said that they wanted to affirm in this resolution the principle of economic life for which they were struggling in conjunction with political life, and in many respects this aspect of the matter was quite as important as any political matter. Mr. Iyer compared Japan's economic condition with that of India. He said that Japan, after having worked for many years under many difficulties was able to take full advantage of the war, and inspite of the many difficulties of tariff and transport, she was capturing, as it were, the whole of the Indian Market, and this would not have been the case if the Indian Government had given us also that support and those facilities which the Government of Japan gave as regards her own industries and enterprising people. But, he said, that our administrators were obsessed by the theoretical ideas of *Laissez faire* and Free Trade, which has become the bane of our interests and the canker of our commercial and trading concerns. Giving many instances, Mr. Iyer brought home to the audience how the interests of India have been always sacrificed in, and subordinated to, the interests of Lancashire and Manchester. But he said the time was now far advanced for Indians to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs. Some policy like that followed by the Governments of Japan and Germany as regards their industries and commerce must be adopted vy the Government of India and until such a step is taken. India will be crushed, and crushed for ever, as thy have been hitherto. (Loud cheers).

MR. ABDUL KASSUM,

Mr. Abdul Kassum in seconding the resolution said that India was in the good old days the richest country in the world, the granery of the East, but that to-day she was the poorest, because they had not, and they have not still. Fiscal Autonomy and also because the Government of India is not able to control its own tariff, being influenced chiefly by the Lancashire and Manchester magnates. Such a state of things should not be permitted to go on any longer, and with a view effectively to put a stop to such unsatisfactory conditions, it was incumbent on them to move in the matter in the manner in which they are doing, by urging the necessity of embodying in the statute to be passed in Parliament in connection with the Indian Reforms, the resolution which it was his privilege to second that day, so that there may not be any future breach of promises, or sacrifice of Indian interests in favour of those of Lancashire or Manchester in the blessed name of *Laissez faire* and Free Trade. (Cheers).

MR. M SUBEDAR.

Mr. M. Subedar, in supporting the resolution, said he did so as a business man. The greatest problem before them was the grinding poverty of the people, who were living under intolerable conditions. That was an old question, fully discussed by Dadabhai Naoroji (cheers), and Gokhale. (Cheers). They must tell the Government that India knew her own mind on the question better than anybody else. (Cheers). A great danger was threatening this country owing to the fact that their interests were not always cared for by Government. The cry of India for Indians was more in regard to the economic field than any thing else. As long as they found themselves under the economic heels of foreigners they would not have an economic surplus for their people to live upon in days of dire distress. They must always place India first and India's interests alone. The exploitation of a weaker race should cease not only in the interests of India, but also of England, for it demoralised both the countries. They had to fight for the question inch by inch, for that was a question which touched the pockets of Englishmen.

MR. RANGA AIYAR.

Mr. A. Ranga Aiyar of Lucknow, said fiscal autonomy was the destiny of the teeming millions of India for India was the poorest country in the world. Time was when India was a rich manufacturing country, but owing to the free trade goods were dumped into India and their arts and trade killed. He hoped they would not give up their political battle unless they could live in this country just like the Englishmen. He asked them to stand by the resolution firmly.

MR. MAVJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Movji Govindji said he belonged to a commercial community. He had to take to politics, since the fiscal question was under discussion. Everywhere they were kicked out—whether in Canada, or South Africa or other parts of the world. They must have a controlling voice and they must have fiscal autonomy.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED TILL 8 A.M. TO-DAY.

The President then announced that the Congress would adjourn the sitting as they had to perform the pleasant function of attending the Moslem League meeting. The Congress would again sit on Sunday at 8 a.m.

The Congress then adjourned.

SUNDAY'S PROCEDINGS

MODIFICATIONS IN SCHEME.

The climax of enthusiasm was reached in yesterday's meeting of the National Congress the number of both delegates and visitors being the highest. The whole pandal was fully occupied, and a large number of people took advantage of the holiday offered by Sunday. The business transacted was also of the utmost importance, and most of the Congress orators took part in the proceedings. As usual a large number of ladies attended the meeting, and lent their support to the proceedings, owing perhaps to the resolution brought forward recommending franchise to them. Strange as it may seem this very academical question of votes to women created some difference of opinion, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya leading the opposition. The Pandit was not opposed to the resolution itself, but he asked the assembly to defer their decision until the Congress met next at Delhi in the month of December. The Congress, however, passed the resolution by a majority, although some people thought that the opinion was equally divided on the subject and it was difficult to find out the truth by a mere show of hands. The President had to curtail the discussion in the latter stage as the Congress was sitting from 8 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. or so, and as some members of the Imperial Legislative Council were anxious to get away to attend the session in Delhi.

The closing scenes of the Congress were enthusiastic beyond description, and the President's words—full of dignity, affection and gratitude for the confidence they had reposed in him and the help they had rendered him by obeying his wishes in carrying out the difficult task which he had undertaken,—touched the heart of the people. His speech spoken in simple words appealed to them as nothing would have done. His speech was interrupted with repeated cheers and everybody was pleased that the work of the Special Congress was over without any of those scenes, which evil rumours, which had been spread by their enemies, had anticipated, would occur.

THE RESOLUTION

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then moved the following resolution:—

That this Congress appreciates the earnest attempt on the part of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy to inaugurate a system of responsible government in India and while it recognises that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions it is of opinion that the proposals are disappointing and unsatisfactory and suggests the following modification as absolutely necessary to constitute a substantial step towards responsible government:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(1) That a system of reserved and transferred subjects, similar to that proposed for the Provinces, shall be adopted for the Central Government.

(2) That the reserved subjects shall be foreign affairs, (excepting relations with the colonies and the dominions) army, navy and relations with Indian Ruling Princes and subject to the declaration of rights contained in Resolution IV, the matters directly affecting public peace, tranquility and the defence of the country, and that all other subjects should be transferred subjects.

(3) The allotments required for reserved subjects should be the first charge on the revenues.

(4) The procedure for the adoption of the budget should be on the lines laid down for the Provinces.

(5) All legislation shall be by Bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly provided that if, in the case of reserved subjects, the Legislative Council does not pass such measures as the Government may deem necessary, the Governor-General in Council may provide for the same by regulations, such regulations to be in force for one year, but not to be renewed unless 46 per cent. of the members of the Assembly present and voting are in favour of them.

(6) There shall be no Council of State but, if the Council of State is to be constituted, at least half of its total strength shall consist of elected members, and that procedure by certification shall be confined to the reserved subjects.

(7) At least half the number of Executive Councillors (if there be more than one) in charge of reserved subjects should be Indians.

(8) The number of members of the Legislative Assembly should be raised to 150, and the proportion of the elected members should be four-fifths.

(9) The President and the Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly.

(10) The Legislative Assembly should have power to make, or modify, its own rules of business, and they shall not require the sanction of the Governor-General.

(11) There should be an obligation to convene meetings of the Council and Assembly at stated intervals, or on the requisition of a certain proportion of members.

(12) A statutory guarantee should be given that full responsible government should be established in the whole of British India within a period not exceeding 15 years.

PROVINCE.

1. There should be no additional members of the Executive Government without portfolios.

2. From the commencement of the first Council the principle of responsibility of the ministers to the legislature shall come into force.

3. The status and salary of the ministers shall be the same as that of the members of the Executive Council.

4. At least half the number of Executive Councillors in charge of reserved subjects (if there be more than one) should be Indians.

5. The Budget shall be under the control of the Legislature subject to the contribution to the Government of India, and during the life-time of the reformed Councils, to the allocation of a fixed sum for the reserved subjects; and should fresh taxation be necessary it should be imposed by the Provincial Governments as a whole for both transferred and reserved subjects.

Legislature.

1. While holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full Provincial Autonomy the Congress is yet prepared with a view to facilitating the passage of the Reforms, to leave the departments of Law, Police and Justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government in all Provinces for a period of six years. Executive and Judicial Departments must be separated at once.

2. The President and the Vice-President should be elected by the Council.

3. That the proposal to institute a Grand Committee shall be dropped. The Provincial Legislative Council shall legislate in respect of all matters within the Jurisdiction of Provincial Government, including Law, Justice and Police, but where the Government is not satisfied with the decision of the Legislative Council in respect of matters relating to Law, Justice and Police, it shall be open to the Government to refer the matter to the Government of India. The Government of India may refer the matter to the Indian Legislature, and the ordinary procedure shall follow. But if Grand Committees are instituted, this Congress is of opinion that not less than one-half of the strength shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly.

4. Tht proportion of elected mebers in the Legislative Council shall be four-fifths.

Elections.

5. Whenever the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, or the Legislative Council, is dissolved it shall be obligatory on th Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be, to order the necessary elections, and to re-summon the body dissolved within a period of three months from the date of dissolution.

6. The Legislative Assembly should have power to make, or modify, its own rules of business and they shall not require the sanction of the Governor-General.

7. There should bt an obligation to convene meetings of the Council and Assembly at stated intervals, or on the requisition of a certain proportion of members of the Assembly.

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA OFFICE.

(a) The control of Parliament and of the Secretary of State must only be modified as the responsibility of the Indian and Provincial Governments to the electorates is increased. No power over Provincial Governments now exercised by Parliament and by the Secretary of State must be transferred to the Government of India, save in matters of routine administration, until the latter is responsible to the electorates.

(b) The Council of India shall be abolished, and there shall be two permanent Under-Secretaries to assist the Secretary of State for India, one of whom shall be an Indian.

(c) All changes in respect to the India Office establishment shall be placed on the British Estimates.

(d) No financial or administrative powers in regard to reserved subjects should be transferred to the Provincial Governments until such time as they are made responsible regarding them to electorates, and until then the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State should continue.

That as regards the Committee to advise on the question of the separation of Indian from Provincial function and also with regard to the Committee if any for the consideration of reserved an unreserved departments, this Congress is of opinion that the principle set forth in the above resolution should apply *mutadis mutandis* to the formation of the said committee.

PT. MALAVIYA

The Hon. Pandit after reading the resolution said that from the manner in which the audience had gone through it, he was sure that it was not necessary for him to comment upon the many points contained in it. The resolution was but an attempt to express the opinions and feelings of the people. (Hear, hear). They recoguise fully the earnest attempts that have been made by the authors of the scheme; they appreciated them, and they also felt grateful to them for their labour in putting India on the road of self-government. But while so doing, they felt it their duty to point out, that all the care and all the labour that has been bestowed upon the resolution of this complicated question of India, has not satisfied the Indians entirely. They did admit that the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford made a beginning of a system of responsible government in certain directions and in respect of certain subjects. But since they did not go far enough to meet the people's demands or the expectations they were led to entertain from the announcement of August, 1917, and also because in that pronouncement it was stated, that they, the people of the country, would be given the opportunity to criticize report, they felt it their duty to point out to the illustrious authors of the scheme where it had failed to meet the requirements of the people, that it was disappointing and unsatisfactory (Hear, hear), and as such these proposals had not complied with the terms of the announcement of August last. They said this with great respect to the authors, because the announcement said that self-government would be given to India and the people of India also asked for the same, but the proposal fell far short of the terms of that August announcement because a beginning of responsible government of India as a whole could not be expected to be made according to the terms of the Reform Proposals. With much regret he said no substantial steps towards real responsible government had been taken and as such it was not possible for them to accept the proposals without making the modifications suggested in the resolution, which will lead them to the road to responsible government.

AUTOCRACY AT THE CENTRE.

No doubt, some beginning had been made in the provinces, but the Government of India should also be at the same time reformed, because that Government was the Central Government, the heart as it were of constitutional Government. It dealt with greatest problems, with matters of the greatest importance, which affect the life and well-being of the people, matters of legislation, and matters of important subjects, which affect the happiness of the people in various parts of the country. And in order that all these things might be properly safeguarded it was necessary that a beginning of self-government should be made in the Government of India also, and it was not sufficient that such a beginning were made only in the Provinces at first, and on this there was undoubtedly a remarkable unanimity of feeling throughout the whole country. It was necessary that any references that might be made by him or any other speaker in this connection, to the differences of opinion that have arisen on this point, should be received by the people not with any disapprobation of any individuals or group of individuals, but that they should consider the question in an aspect in which the whole country was to be affected, though he regretted some difference had unfortunately arisen among them. But their duty must be to obliterate those differences not to perpetuate them, because they had a duty by them to be performed for their lifelong labour in the service of their land. These differences have arisen on a point on which the opinion throughout the country is unanimous, that a beginning of self-government and responsible government must be made in the Government of India also, side by side with provincial self-government, and there was not one single man, not one man of note, who had not urged that the Government of India should be liberalised, that the popular voice should prevail in some parts at least of the administration of the Government of India and if his Majesty's Government did not accept their suggestions in regard to the liberalization of the Government of India, the scheme would not give satisfaction to the country (loud cheers), and agitation will continue (hear, hear) and it will only cease when we have obtained what we consider to be absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear).

MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY.

With this preamble the Pandit pointed out that they required that certain subjects should be 'reserved' in the Govt. of India and certain subjects should be 'transferred' Regarding subjects that must be transferred, he said that Salt Tax, affecting the humblest and highest in the land, was one of them, and there was no reason why in increasing the same, the voice of the representatives of the people should not be the determining factor. The income tax again was another subject that came under that head, which vitally affected the people of the country high and low alike. The whole world, said the speaker, knew how willingly they had complied with the requirements of the present situation, how they had put up super-tax and every other tax. Was there any justification for assuming, for insinuating, that the representatives of the people would not realize the difficulties? All knew in what way they had contributed to the carrying on of the administration, and when such was the case there was no reason why the representatives of the people should not be permitted to have a voice in the levying or increasing of the income-tax. So also, with regard to many other subjects. Then there were other questions of the most vital importance, such, for example, as the question of education, which is the life-blood of the people in all their efforts (hear, hear). They had seen how the executive government with all their honest and honourable desires had been unable to educate the people to a sufficient extent. Indians had clamoured long and long that they should be allowed the power of exercising their voice in this branch, but they have been refused that power. Then there was the question of industries, and they knew how many industries had collapsed under foreign competition how other countries like Japan had been able to capture our markets with their goods, and how humiliating we have been compelled to be under such conditions. The gravity of the sense of this humiliation is all the more seriously felt by us when we remember that we are not able to protect ourselves against foreign competition like that of Japan with all the intellect and skill which our people possess, and with all their commercial aptitudes and trading capacities. But this is because they have not the power of dealing with the question of tariff, upon which the industries largely depend. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford seem to have recognised the difficulty in this matter, that the interests of India will be subordinated to English interests, judging from what had been done for the Indian industries, under the system and policy that is now prevailing with regard to them. The Government of India could, without any prejudice to the people's interests, place these subjects into the hands of the representatives of the people, and if they would do so, there would be greater progress, greater prosperity, greater contentment, greater happiness and greater power to the Empire. If they refused to do so, the discontent would continue and the unhappiness also would continue.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Coming to the Council of State, the speaker said that there are people who are opposed to the Council of State as there are supporters also. But they would see that the Congress had tried to mention the views of the country. It is suggested that if the Council of State is to be instituted, then at least a half of its total, strength must come out of the elected members. They wanted to be given the power to assemble in large numbers, to speak freely and to write without restrictions,—powers, which they have hitherto enjoyed; also the power to legislate upon all important matters. This question was as old as 1886, when the Congress had discussed the powers of the Imperial Council. In the Provinces they said that the Reserved Subjects should be confined to Law, Police and Justice, but he said that these should be under the control of the representatives of the people. This resolution should not be understood to express the individual opinion of men or women, but that it expressed the compromise which they of the Congress had arrived in order to meet important aspects of the opinion in this country and it is because

(Continued on page 5.)

...DU-MOSLEM UNITY RE-AFFIRMED.

(Continued from page 4.)

that controversy was not going to lead to much advantage. In order to make progress possible it was necessary that they should give in on both sides, rather than lose them in India and in England, and in order to remove all misapprehensions, they should be permitted to have these powers at least for 6 years, which should be sufficient to satisfy our rulers as to our capacity and capability.

The Pandit, referring to the proposed grand committees, said they should not come into existence, because they were not conducive to the importance and dignity of the Province concerned. After going into the various items of the Resolution, he recommended the same to the wholehearted support of the delegates, because he considered that it contained the prevalent views of the country at large.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT,

The Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud cheering, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to second the resolution. When he said this he used no mere formal expression, but wished to convey to them his feelings of genuine pleasure at being able to stand before them (cheers) and to associate himself with the National Congress. (Cheers.). One of his reasons for deriving pleasure from the composition of the resolution was that it displaced the fears of their friends and shattered the hopes of their enemies that this Congress was going to reject the Reform Scheme wholesale without either discussing it or suggesting any modifications in it. (Cheers). Though he had been told over and over again by some persons that the Congress was going to throw out the scheme without suggesting any modifications, he had refused to believe that the Congress would take such an unsafe and unstatesmanlike step; and he was glad to find that his confidence in the wisdom of the Congress was more than justified. (Cheers). There was however the fear entertained in some quarters that the Congress was going to throw out the scheme wholesale, and some people had started another organisation. (Cries of "shame"). He wished no such expression should be used by anybody in this Congress against the organisers of that Conference. ("Hear, hear"). For they should not forget the great services which they had rendered to the country. (Loud cheers and "Hear, hear"). And for one reason it did not grieve him that they had formed a separate organisation, because he had trust in the judgment and patriotism of their leaders (cheers), and he thought they would move in the same direction that the Congress did (loud cheering), with only this difference that they would ask for to-morrow what the Congress was asking for to-day. (Renewed cheering and laughter.) His only regret was that the organisers of the Conference had collected around them men, some of whom had never taken part in politics before ("hear, hear"), had grinded their own axe ("hear, hear"), and had abused the Congress and sneered at the very people around whom they had gathered now ("hear, hear"). The differences of opinion were to be deplored at any time, but especially at this juncture such differences were to be deplored more than at any other time. During the last few years they had heard that the angle of vision had changed on account of the war. But if that was a change he thought it was not on account of the war, but because of the fact that the two great communities in India had gathered together. (Cheers.) Some smaller communities had misgivings that their claims would not be recognised if the bigger communities were in the majority. He thought there was no foundation for those fears. ("Hear, hear.") He asked those, who had misgivings in that direction, to look at the small Parsi community and see how its members had fared in Native States. He could recall no instance of a Native State where at one time or another, Parsis did not occupy high positions. Their revered leader, the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (loud cheering) occupied at one time a very high position in the service of a Native State, and so did Sir Muncherji Bhownaggri. Even to-day many Parsis occupied high and responsible positions in Native States. (Cheers.) The only question, which minorities should have in view when considering the Reform scheme, was whether the Congress proposals would not bring the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of their countrymen, and as he had pointed out, minorities were not likely to suffer. All men of all communities should support that side of the question which was calculated to bring the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of men. ("Hear, hear.") And he had no doubt that the resolution which he had the privilege to second, would bring them nearer the goal. (Loud cheers.)

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the proposals which were before the Congress and which were the result of the deliberations of th Subjects Committee, were resolutions with which all of them did not agree in every particular. Compromise was the soul of practical politics. By securing unity in their ranks they could secure many things from the Government. The resolution was divided into three parts: the first was appreciation, the second was recognition and the third was the condemnation. They might perhaps wonder how this feat had been performed by the Subjects Committee. But that feat had not been done by the Subjects Committee, but by the illustrious authors of the scheme. They admitted that the time had come for responsible government to be introduced into India, and the people could not but appreciate that recognition. When they came to ask what had been done actually in the way of responsible government, they felt disappointment, and the three parts of the resolutions were the result. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya had told them that what was promised was real and responsible government to India. He did not say complete responsible government, but whatever fraction was to be given it was to be a real fraction. He, however, did not find any idea of responsible government in the report—according to the people's ideas. So far as the Government of India was concerned, the authors said they must retain all authority in all matters regarding the maintenance of peace and good government and it was not at all possible to say what was included in peace and good government. The authors of the scheme had devoted one whole chapter to the condemnation of the Congress-League Scheme. They said there was no parallel for it in any country. But Indians had lived and were living for the past 150 years under conditions for which there was no parallel in the history of the world. He would warn them against the many things, and dangers they should expect as a result of the Rowlatt Commission, and that was further repressive measures. Mr. Lloyd George had told his countrymen "To Hold Fast", and he would tell his own countrymen to hold fast and the victory was theirs. (Cheers.)

Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Iyer, further supported the resolution.

MR, FAZLUL HAQ.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq of Bengal said if he were free to follow his own inclinations he would have proposed the condemnation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and he would urge upon the Congress the reaffirmation of the Congress-League Scheme, a scheme which had been thrice ratified by their national assembly. He felt also that at this supreme moment of crisis in the history of their country, their own inclinations must be subordinated to the good of the country. He would, therefore, indicate the reasons which had weighed with him, and he felt sure that they would agree with him that it was a matter of wisdom and prudence that they accepted the resolutions in the form in which it had been put before them, and they would have to be judged at the bar of public opinion in England. They had to take into consideration that the British people would be the final arbiters of the destinies of India. He gave credit to the Englishman for his sincerity, but he was also one of God's dullest creatures. (Laughter.) The Englishman had lived in this country for many years, but he had not picked up even a smattering of the vernaculars. He had known of an Englishman who had lived in this country, but the sum total of whose acquaintance of the Hindustani consisted of the words "*Ham Tum Jata.*" (Loud laughter.) Indians had heard of the "angle of vision", but, whatever the charge, it was always; it was never the right angle. (Laughter.) For a period of 150 years the Englishman had kept the people of India in practical bondage. He had kept a people in bondage whose fathers were sages and philosophers. They had another enemy and that was the Anglo-Indian press. There were then people whose work they all appreciated. (Applause.) There was such a crime as infanticide. Supposing some parents tried to kill their child, the fact that they had given birth to their child, would not be any excuse to them. The child was not dead. (Applause.) The Congress was not dead; the Congress was living. (Loud applause.) The Congress into which the divine spirit had been breathed, and which had been bred-up by such divine hands as those of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mehta, Gokhale, Wedderburn and many others (loud cheers) would never die. Those who try to destroy would die, but not the Congress. He regretted that they had not by them the seceders. It had taken three days to consider the resolutions, and all possible human intelligence and patience had been used in the deliberations. He could not make a new appeal. Whatever their differences might be, whatever might be their cleavages, they must all be loyal to their ideal and to the Congress. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. B. Chukrabutty further supported the resolution.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said as a very humble member of the Parsi community he supported the resolution.

MR V. P. MADHAV RAO.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao of Madras said they could see the hand of the Indian civilian in every part of the report. (Hear, hear.) There seemed to be a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the people and the stage of advance they had reached. The foundations were laid in the days of the old East India Company, and Elphinstone and Munro had written minutes which had for their aim the grant of self-government to India. In the reform Report Lord Dufferin had been quoted with approval showing how many classes of people there were in India. He had said there were head hunters in India, but the speaker thought that the Civilian who took the distinguished round India must have shown them more of the head-hunters than of the Baroda State, where the Maharaja had made various attempts to reclaim these people to civilisation.

MR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said he had come there under the orders of the President to address them a few words in support of the resolution. The speaker and a few friends of his had accepted the invitation of Mr. Malaviya to join an informal conference on Wednesday last and therefore they had decided to come to the Congress. They were told that there would be rough handling in the Subjects Committee, or that they were falling into a trap laid by their enemies. ("Shame"). They had not been roughly handled. (Cheers). He thanked the representatives of the so-called "extreme" party for giving such a fair hearing to their representations, and the splendid spirit of compromise which they had shown. They must all act as practical politicians, and they must accept the resolution. (Loud applause).

At this stage there were persistent cries for Mr. Tilak to speak and at the President's request he stepped down to address the assembly, when he was received with loud and continued applause and it was with some difficulty that the cheering could be stopped.

MR. TILAK.

Mr. B. G. Tilak said that his first duty on that platform was to thank the Government of Bombay for allowing him to open his lips there. He was sorry, however, that the President had not been so kind as the Government of Bombay, as he was allowed only 5 minutes (cries of "no, no") to speak and the second part of the matter was that he had consented to abide by it, as it was then about 10-30, and he did not want to take more time as it was necessary for them to finish the business on that day, and there were a number of resolutions which had to be disposed of by 11 a.m. He requested the audience to excuse him for confining himself to a few remarks only, under those circumstances, on the resolution which had been so ably moved by his hon. friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. What they had tried to do was to distil the different opinions. Their distillery for that purpose was the Subjects Committee, which was a big distillery. They had somehow or other succeeded in overcoming the difficulties even though their enemies, rather their opponents, to call them in other words in deference to the suggestion of the assembly, had believed that they were engaged in a very impossible task. Unfortunately for their opponents their predictions did not prove to be true. He was sure that so long as the spirit of forbearance and the spirit of mutual give and take pervaded the counsels of the Congress, such a contingency would never arise in future also. They were told on the strength of stray expressions of thought in masses, that in excitement and heat the Congress was going to reject the whole scheme. He could never understand it, and he never understood what it meant. Because if it was their intention to reject the scheme in the midst of their negotiation and to have done with it in that manner, there was no necessity for them to have taken the trouble to hold the Congress, they could have done it as well by post, and they would have been told by the authors of it to go back to their country because they had rejected the scheme without making any proposals. He said that they had learnt sufficient politics during the last 150 years under the tuition of their rulers, and from that they knew that to take such a step was absolutely useless. But that difficulty had been overcome and they had been able to place before them a sound scheme, round which can be found the temperate deliberations of the one part and also, if they liked, the rashness of the other part. Many of them must have read the Report, the Report was an artificial, skilful and statesmanlike document.

ONLY AN ANNA'S WORTH.

There were two words in that Report, "self-government" and "responsible government," to which objection was taken. They had asked for 8 annas of self-government and they were offered only one anna worth self-government, and the entire literary skill of the Report lay in making them believe that one anna of responsible-government was quite more than sufficient, more than eight annas of self-government.

If they read the Report again and again they would find that inspite of all the skilful and statesmanlike manner of its production, what it aimed was not only to make them believe that morsels of responsible government would be more than just sufficient to meet their requirements, but also that an attempt is made to impress upon them that such doling out of self-government would satisfy their hunger for self-government. That was what they had been able to discover in the Report. What they now wanted to say was that for the one anna of responsible government in the scheme they wanted to embody all that they required in respect to that. The Congress had tried to satisfy all parties concerned, and this was a very difficult task, as difficult as any which Mr. Lloyd George is attempting to do in the British Parliament with regard to parties, one section of which wanted to prosecute the war, while the other wanted to bring it to an end. They had attempted to focus the public opinion and he had not any doubt that what they had done not only focussed it, but that it represented the opinion of the country. Now they could tell the British democracy that the opinion about the Report is that it is an artificially made and skilfully prepared document, but it is, in the opinion of the country, unsatisfactory and disappointing. They in the Congress could press for a time-limit of 15 years for the attainment of complete self-government in India, and if their critics said that it was too short a period, he would ask them to consider very coolly that if India were not raised to the status of self-governing Colonies and to be an equal member of the Empire, the Empire will lose. They were asking for self-government not so much for themselves, though, of course, there was that self-interest, but also for the sake of the Empire. To this status India required to be raised within the next 15 years and then alone it could help the Empire and not otherwise and those that said that the first step should not lead to that were the enemies of the Empire itself. He did not consider it as a political point of view, it was not a question of education. He wanted this to be done within 10 or 15 years and then alone could India be ready to help the Empire, and they should be able to tell British statesmen at the time of the reconstitution of the machinery of the Empire, to adopt that policy in India. The resolution supported that policy, and he commended the resolution to be accepted by them unanimously. (Loud applause).

Mr. Abbas Tyabji said when Mr. Tilak had spoken it was the final word on the question. They knew the report had been read by many people and everybody had tried to understand it in his or her own way. There were no parties in the Congress. There were a few who were of a different opinion in the matter. They were old men and they had seen many digerences smoothed over. They, therefore, came to the conclusion that they would join the Congress even though they were in the smallest minority and make their views heard (hear, hear), and he could say that they had always been tried very nicely. He was one of those who refused to break through unless he was satisfied that they were not going to have fair terms. Under every democracy matters were ruled by the vote of the majority. (Cheers.) They had done away with autocracy and with bureaucracy (Loud cheers.) Those who had kept away from the Congress had mistrusted their power of leading. If they had trusted their power and had attended the Congress they would have found that there was no difference of opinion. The proposals that were before them were the crystallisation of the ideas of responsible self-government. No doubt there had been a compromise, but they represented the solid opinion of the Congress. (Loud applause.) Those who had kept aloof would have come to the same conclusion. Those leaders would now see that they had behaved with dignity and decorum and would join the Congress and again take the lead. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Pal and Jaykar further supported the resolution.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant said she would like to remind them that in the battle in which they were entering after placing the essentials of the Congress-League within the framework of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, she would like to remind them that they were like the army advancing against a well-disciplined and serried host. For the success of such an army unity was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.) In every army they had various kinds of arms—they had cavalry, artillery and infantry. Their pace was different, but they must all co-ordinate if they must succeed in the struggle before them. They must have co-ordination otherwise they would be destroyed. They could not fight with the infantry and, therefore, they must say that they must wait for the infantry, and when their main body had fought the battle, only then could they get a complete victory and route their enemy. Much had been made of their divisions. They only showed that they had a political life and political forces in the country, and they had much more unity than at any time. Now they were thinking much because they were preparing for self-government. Only when they were paralysed would they have blank unity everywhere. If there was life there must be diversity. In England there was so much diversity—they had Radical Leagues, Liberal Leagues, Tory Leagues, Conservative Leagues and so on, but they all met in the common Parliament. Their Home Rule Leagues, their Moderate Leagues, and many other separate organisations must meet in the parliament of the nation, in the Congress of the people, to unite the voice of the nation to the confusion of their enemies. They wanted to win over the men and women of the country on their side. She had heard it continually said that they must keep the British character of the administration in this country. But if they were Indians, their administration would be Indian administration and not British, for they were not British. Why was there so much made about the British character? They had been hypnotised by the education they had received, and so they were going to copy another nation. What they wanted was not so much about the British character of this service or that service. They must claim their rights as men. They must show them that they were going to grant vote to the women. There was an intolerable yoke and they must realise that they and Great Britain were equal and not the subordinates of the latter, and that they were working for the full freedom. She asked them to remember their self-respect, dignity, their determination to be free. There was the beginning of a new life, a new era for India, and they must pitch their hopes high, pitch their aspirations high, for it was said that if they aimed at the star then their arrow would travel far. In unity with their Moslem brethren—there was only a slight matter on which they disagreed with the Congress—she would say to the Hindus and the Mussalmans to join in the common fight.

The resolution was then put to vote by the President and passed unanimously with acclamation.

The President then put the following resolutions from the chair and these were passed unanimously:—

The proportion of Mahomedans in the Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly as laid down in the Congress-League Scheme, must be maintained.

That the question of provincial contributions to the Imperial Exchequer be referred to the Provincial Congress Committees for opinions to be placed before the next Congress at Delhi.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

The President also put the following resolution from the chair and declared it carried:

This Congress passed that consistently with Imperial interests the Government of this country should have complete freedom in fiscal matters.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved:

Women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the scheme shall not be disqualified on account of sex.

There was a lively debate over this resolution, some supporting and others opposing it. The President finally put it to the vote and according to the show of hands, declared that the majority were for it and hence the resolution was carried.

I. C. S.

The President then put the following resolution to the vote and it was carried:

That this Congress is of the opinion that the proportion of annual recruitment to the Indian Civil Service to be made in England should be 50 per cent. to start with, such recruitment to be by open competition in India from persons already appointed to the Provincial Civil Service.

AJMERE-MERWARA AND DELHI.

The following was also passed without discussion:

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the status of Ajmere-Merwara and Delhi should be that of a regulated province, and that popular government and effective control in the affairs of the local Government shall be granted to the people.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Pandit Rambhat Dutt Chowdhary then moved:

This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether inadequate response made by the Government to the demand for the grant of commissions to Indians in army and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken so as to enable the grant to Indians at an early date of at least 25 per cent. of the commissions in the army, the proportion to be gradually increased to 50 per cent. within a period of ten years.

He said Indians had shown their valour and capacity and could fight as well as any soldiers. It was an insult to them that commissions should be withheld from them.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Keshav Pillay seconded the resolution.

Pandit Neki Ram who supported it, said Indians were fighting shoulder to shoulder with other soldiers and by not giving them encouragement by way of commissions they were casting a slur on them.

The resolution was then passed.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. C. R. Dass then moved:

This Congress condemns the recommendation of the Rowlatt Committee which if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people and impede the healthy growth of public opinion.

Mr. Aleker of C. P. having seconded and the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasinha Ayar having supported it, the resolution was carried.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCILS,

Mr. C. R. Dass then moved:

That, so far as the question of determining the franchise and the constituencies and the composition of the Legislative Assemblies is concerned, this Congress is of opinion that, instead of being left to be dealt with by committees, it should be decided by the House of Commons and be incorporated in the statute to be framed for the constitution of the Indian Government.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Keshav Pillay seconded the resolution and Mr. B. Chakkerbutty supported it.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said he was opposed to the first part of the resolution and accordingly he moved the alternative resolution as under:

In the alterative, if a Committee is appointed for the purpose, the two non-official members of the Committee should be elected—one by the All-Indian Congress Committee and the other by the Council of the Moslem League while the co-opted non-official member for each province should be elected by the Provincial Congress Committee of that province.

He opposed the resolution, he said, because the House of Commons, which could not find sufficient quorum to discuss the Indian Budget once in a year, could not be expected to go into all these details with any degree of satisfaction or justice to them. Besides the British Parliament would have so many important matters to deal with after the war that it would be absurd to expect it to find time and discuss Indian questions.

The alternative resolution was rejected and Mr. Dass' proposals were carried.

PRESIDENT THANKED.

This terminated the business before the assembly, and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel called upon Mr. Hari Narayan Apte of Poona to propose a vote of thanks to the President.

Mr. Apte said Mr. Hasan Imam had carried out the work which had been entrusted to him with satisfaction to all. It was an arduous work as they would all admit, and Mr. Hasan Imam had come through the ordeal with added lustre. They were all thankful to him for coming to Bombay and presiding over the Congress in these critical times, and the confidence which they had placed in him was fully rewarded.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat of Poona seconded the vote.

The vote was passed with acclamation by the whole assembly.

Three cheers were then given to the President, and he was garlanded.

Mrs. Besant in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Reception Committee and to the volunteers said the former had made arrangements for the Special Congress with extraordinary efficiency and celerity. The pandal in which they were sitting was put up in an unprecedently short time. It was almost incredible (applause), and that was due to the admirable subdivision of work, although they had only two weeks in which to accomplish the work, instead of months. (Loud applause). She also thanked the volunteers who during day and far into the night had looked after the comforts of the delegates. (Loud applause).

From the chair:—

That the President of the Special Congress, the President of the Congress for the year and the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayar, the General Secretaries of the Congress be constituted a Committee of Selection for the purpose of selecting the members of the Congress Deputation to proceed to England to press the Congress views on the British Democracy.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Mr. Hasan Imam who was received with loud and continued cheers, said he was overweighed with the sense of gratitude towards all who have had been there in that Congress and to those that were not there in body but in spirit, for the confidence that had placed in him in inviting him to take the first seat in that National Assembly so that he might enjoy the honour of serving and in being the servant of it, and it had been to him the greatest gratification of his life that the ambition to serve the country had resulted in his being so placed to take part in the assembly of all Indians. (Hear, hear). He felt a certain amount of nervousness at the time he was asked to preside over these deliberations, as he was aware of his own shortcomings and deficiencies, and he felt that this duty was made more onerous when the deliberations were of a people suffering under a sense of wrongs. (Hear, hear). He expressed himself very much satisfied with the manner in which he has been assisted by his friends and other members of the assembly in bringing the deliberations of the assembly to a successful end and the respectful and dignified manner in which they had conducted themselves during the session was to him a testimony to the fact they were worthy of self-government and he had no doubt in his mind that they would prove worthy of the trust when the time came in the very near future for their receiving it and this was a decided reply to their critics who tried to throw mud at their abilities and capacities. He then spoke highly of the hospitality he received at Bombay and said that Bombay awas indeed the first City in the East from all points of view. Its greatness recalled its great and illustrious leader the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta, the founder and pioneer of all the enlightenment and life of Bombay. He then thanked the members of the Reception Committee of the Congress, the members of the Subjects Committee, and lastly the Volunteers who had attended to his comforts and lightened his burdens in the discharge of his duties, very heavy, responsible and onerous. He said finally that he was going away from there with the feelings of love from his countrymen enhanced by the demonstrations that he had received, of the affection of the people towards those who serve the people, and saying that he was very grateful for all that, bade them "Bande Mataram" amid loud and prolonged cheers.

The President then dissolved the Special Congress. Three cheers were then given to the King-Emperor and also to the President. "Bande Mataram" was then again sung before the vast assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasse, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Third Humanitarian Conference. Empire Theatre, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Anglo-Indian dailies of Calcutta this morning criticised the speech of Syed Hassan Imam, President of the Indian National Congress.

"Empire" says:—"Speech is surprisingly moderate, thanks probably to the firm stand made by the sober Congressmen who refused to attend the convention."

The "Englishman" says there was nothing exciting in the Congress proceedings. The speech of the President was of usual portentous length and must have required the usual amount of patience to sit through. One of the chiefly notable remarks made by Mr. Imam was that the proposals left placed them under a great disappointment. That gives the key to the proceedings.

The "Statesman" in the course of a lengthy article observes, "The speech was apparently written with a view to refuting the idea that the promoters of the gathering were inspired by a resolve to reject the proposals. Mr. Imam looks upon the scheme as disappointing and imperfect. A portion of the defects he assigns to the conflicting bureaucratic and Indian interests; the remainder he traces to a distrust of the Indian people. Mr. Imam speaks as if he were somebody's representative. But we are at a loss to discover whose. There is no justification for the allegations of bad faith. There is a little for the monstrous charge that our industrial backwardness has been positively encouraged in the interest of British manufacturers. Mr. Imam's remarks on fiscal policy are indeed a tissue of misrepresentations and if there were any distrust in the Report it would be increased by the temper which is revealed in this passage and elsewhere."

The "Indian Daily News" says: "The speech is couched in moderate and temperate language. The arguments advanced by Mr. Imam, who attempts to disguise his hostility to the Government under a stream of polished platitudes, and who seeks to divide British and Anglo-Indian opinion by playing off the non-official against the official classes, are likely to fall very fast upon the ears of those who, while ready to concede that some change in the system of Government is necessary, are thoroughly convinced that to enable those changes to have a beneficial effect on all varied interests that are each fighting for their own hand it is essential that British supremacy in matters of vital importance must be maintained."

Indian papers have reserved comments.

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

In noticing the Congress Presidential Address the "Madras Mail" says, "We should be inclined to describe Mr. Hasan Imam's speech as fairly typical of the extremism in Indian politics, except in one regard. Amid wild and unwarrantable statements in which it abounds and which form the bulk of the nationalist bagman's wares, may be found the almost concealed hint of moderation. We may fairly assume that they and the rhetorical extravagance to which we have alluded were but the sugar with which he coated the bitter pill his audience would be asked to swallow."

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

Referring to the Special Congress, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"The reforms are a long way before they come into actual operation and it is all that they should be thoroughly threshed out and that the start should be made on the lines which are acceptable to every community in India. The views of the Special Congress should enable us to see to what extent every section of opinion in India can fall into the line with the demands made. The weight however, to be given to the Special Congress and its views will naturally be great and it may therefore be expected that its decisions will be marked by sobriety, and the breadth of judgment."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 2nd September, 1918.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The one outstanding feature of the present Indian political situation is the cordial understanding that prevails between the Hindu and the Moslem. The *entente* between the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League has been loyally adhered to by both the parties to the concordat. As Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said in his welcome address at the Moslem League, the compact, which was solemnly proclaimed and which has been sincerely adhered to, has assumed a sacred character and its inclusion in the coming Indian Reform Bill is quite necessary. It is a matter, as he remarked, between Moslems and the other communities and it will be the decided best without the intervention of anybody from outside. A wise statesman would have thought twice before disturbing the proportion of members agreed to between the Moslem League and Indian National Congress. But Mr. Montagu, as the Rajah of Mahmudabad pointed out in the course of his presidential address, has failed to grasp the significance of the settlement. Mr Montagu would have ceased to wonder if he had borne in mind that mutual consent was the most satisfactory basis for such a settlement, as the President said. The Seceders have tried to win the sympathies of Moslems by saying that they had no intention of going back on the Lucknow Congress resolution regarding Moslem representation. A correspondent however gave a childish threat the other day that if Moslems did not join the Seceders, then the latter would have to reconsider the question of Moslem representation. It appears the Seceders have not yet truly judged Moslems Neither their inducements nor their threats can wean the Moslem League from its loyal adhesion to the Indian National Congress. The Congress-League concordat stands undisturbed by these petty threats.

As a leading businessman, Sir Fazulbhoy devoted a portion of his address to the economical problems awaiting settlement. He brought to the special notice of the Moslem League that the Montagu report touched upon, but did not decide, the question of fiscal autonomy. "The tariff policy of India has for a long time been determined from London to suit other interests than our own. We have suffered in more ways than one by the Manchester school of economics and by the policy of open door." It would be humiliating to find that India should continue in the state of helpless dependance on foreign supplies. As Sir Fazulbhoy said:

> "We have no desire to do any harm to any other interests, but in this country, which is our own, we must and we shall have an equal if not a prior right in the exploitation of all the resources and in the building of industrial prosperity on which alone the larger structure of national life can arise."

Sir Fazulbhoy has, in this passage, put the demand of India for a free industrial life in a nutshell. The President also referred to the matter and said that there was a splendid opportunity to revive and improve Indian industries, during war-time, but that there were neither state subsidies nor protective tariffs to help Indians forward.

Coming to the report itself, both Sir Fazulbhoy and the Rajah of Mahmudabad concurred in saying that it spelt distrust of the people. The President of the Moslem League referred in detail to the various proclamations and assurances issued in regard to India and said that it was natural that the August announcement was made. The reforms, in his opinion, had fallen short of natural and legitimate expectations and had caused disappointment. He pronounced emphatically against rejection of them, however. He subjected also the Montagu formulas to a trenchant criticism and showed that the famous third formula took Government farther away from the orbit of popular influence. The President rightly insisted upon a definite boundary line of "peace, order and good Government," being laid down, a precaution necessitated by the past and present conduct of the bureaucracy. He condemned diarchy and showed by apt references to dual Government in pre-protectorate days in Egypt and the double Government introduced by Clive in Bengal that it meant generally a failure and that it was likely to lead to an intolerable situation. As has often been made clear in these columns, periodical examinations form one of the worst features of the Montagu reforms and it is not surprising that the Rajah of Mahmudabad entirely disapproved of them. He was justified in his fear that such occasions would be utilised by the enemies of Indian progress to throw everything into the melting pot and make Indians begin over again. Referring to the difficulties standing in the way of India's political progress, as mentioned in the report, the Rajah Saheb remarked that Mr. Montagu laid his colours on too thick and the difficulties owed their existence not to Indians who pressed for ameliorative measures, but to the gentlemen who turned a deaf ear to them. The President of the Moslem League dealt also with the public services and the hackneyed plea of maintaining the British character. For ourselves we have never been able to translate "British character" into the employment of Europeans to the detriment of Indians. We believe that British character is independent of it and that it means something over and above that and that it typifies, integrity, honesty, devotion to duty and tenacity. These qualities are not however the monopoly of Europeans and Indians possess them in superabundance. If Government want to employ Europeans, they had better say so openly. Let the cant of "British character" be dropped!

The President made a proper reference to India's war-services and deprecated the mistrust showed by Government in doling out commissions, long overdue. Let India be given a national army, officered by her own sons, let her people have the right to bear arms and then we may face with equanimity any menace to her safety. Who can have any quarrel with the Rajah of Mahmudabad's clear and convincing statement of the case, but the military caste? The Moslem League has confirmed and strengthened the demands of the Indian National Congress and nothing can withstand the united demand of the nation, the blunder of the Seceders and the tactics of the Nairities and Sydenhamites, not withstanding.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

The papers and periodicals received by the last mail, contain a large amount of critical matter which is of interest to the people of this country. Almost all of them contain appreciations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, but now that opinion in India has found authoritative expression their interest for this country is but secondary. Some of the reviews are undoubtedly the work of hostile experts. It is however difficult to classify by name the papers which publish opinions really favourable to Indian aspirations. Most of them exhibit a vague sense that something should be done for India, and seeing the Report as the nearest constructive remedy, commend its proposals without sufficient knowledge or scrutiny. The theory of trusteeship is still holding the field, but there is no sufficient appreciation of the fact that the beneficiaries of the trust are claiming that the administration of it should now revert to their hands. The claim of the beneficiary of a trust that it is time for him to assume its management ordinarily spells the termination of the trust, and seldom is there any moral or legal right for the trustee to dispute the responsibility of the final transfer. The British democracy, through no direct culpability of its own, has failed to realise that it is time that the people of this country obtained the rights of self-government.

A review of opinions published in England about Indian affairs is on account of the vastness of the material liable to be discursive. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a contribution on Indian affairs which appears in the latest number of "The Round Table." It is a long article covering thirty-five pages and was written without any declared knowledge of the official proposals embodied in the Reform Report. There need not be any speculation as regards the authorship, notwithstanding the fact that it is an unsigned article. Dated "India, March 1918," and containing a full reproduction of the joint memorandum submitted from Calcutta, we have no cause to be surprised that the writer gives a fairly accurate anticipation of part of the framework in the Reform Report itself. The first section purports to be a record of the immediate antecedents of the declaration of August 20th, though the record of facts, familiar to us in India, is interspersed with insidious suggestions and misleading inferences about the trend of public opinion. Touching the work of Councils, one cannot but condemn the prejudiced estimate of their proceedings from the standpoint of their "educative value." Nevertheless it is an interesting admission that "the Minto-Morley Reforms failed to satisfy the political consciousness of India." That there is such a thing as the political consciousness of a people is a significant admission, having regard to the quarter from which it comes. But throughout the article there is a parade of the pernicious and false doctrine that the process of schooling is the exclusive business of the bureaucrat, and that the schooling has no visible time-limit for its termination. The third resolution of the Congress on Friday is an authoritative contradiction of the statement that fitness for Responsible Government is to be some far off culmination to come through the process of the Suns. In the first place, the plea that the Indian member of the Legislative Council concerns himself with petty questions is essentially false; secondly, the blame if any, is not his, if the official view about the Council is that it is a periodical bother to be tolerated. We are not surprised that in a bureaucratic apology there should recur the apparently harmless statement that the Government ceased to govern, because they had no guidence as to the object of administration. In any impartial review of the history of Councils during the last decade, the fact cannot be overlooked that the Government evaded the cooperation of members with peculiar jealousy and took themselves to the pre-occupation of overgoverning the people. Lastly, it is absurd to ignore the merit,—from the national point of view,—of the work of non-official members. The failure of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, for instance, should be meritedly ascribed to the Government It is still fresh in the minds of the people, too, that the criticisms of Indian members on the Public Services Report were ignored,—a reminder of their impotence in pressing resolutions of national interest to any tangible or useful result.

The article proceeds to say "Mahomedans and Hindus are at present fundamentally antagonistic communities." This is a masterpiece of mendacity which it is a pleasure to nail to the counter on the morrow of a joint sessions of the National Congress and the Moslem League which has been a brilliant and unqualified success. Those in India realise, or should, that the spirit of cooperation permeating the Hindu-Moslem *Entente* is going to be a permanent and fruitful fact in Indian history. It is not necessary to deal with all the misstatements and fallacies of the author. We would, however, select one allegation which on account of a previous self-contradiction is of interest. "The masses" the writer says in one place, "do not care one whit for Home Dule; Home Rule they do not understand." He proceeds: "They prefer the English district magistrate. They only ask to remain in eternal and bovine quiescence." All this, it may be noted, almost immediately follows the admission that "certainly the Home Rule movement is no longer limited to the intellectuals" and that "it has extended to the middle classes and *may soon* affect the mass of the cultivators." With the counsel that courageous wisdom is better than bovine stupidity, we would make the writer a present of the *fact* that the movement has already "affected" the masses,—is fast becoming even the Secretariat view of the situation. There is of course the commendation of Government by compartments. It is forgotten by those who advocate the experiment that it has the element of failure in it, because the functions of Government constitute an organic whole. The functions of administration are organically inter-related, which it is not wise to dismember. Is there administrative sense, for instance, in isolating the work of Education from the control of Supplies? Such free partitioning has, to use a phrase in the Reform-Report, the minor merit of simplicity, but it has also the major defect of impossibility. In any event, an arrangement of the type has the chance of disaster inherent in it, and cannot serve long even as an expedient. The whole article in the "Round Table" abounds with fallacies and,—fibs. It is an authentic sample of the kind of "educative" propaganda that is being carried on in England on the Reforms Report. How does the country propose to meet it in view of the imminence of the Bill being drafted for presentation to Parliament?

Notes of the Day.

A Personal Triumph.

The Special Sessions of the Congress and the Moslem League are now over, and the deliberations of these two bodies have once again vindicated their authority and paramountcy in the national life of India, as well as set the seal on the enduring character of the Hindu-Moslem *Entente*—which is far and away the most impressive fact in the latter-day political history of India. The Congress and the Moslem League have spoken out the national mind of the country with striking unanimity and fidelity. As we remark elsewhere, both the special sessions have been unqualified successes. For this result,—and its value is enhanced by the complex difficulties with which it was beset,—the personality of Mr. Syed Hasan Imam was in no small degree responsible. By universal admission he proved a remarkably efficient and tactful chairman of committees, and as President his presidential address constitutes a living reflection of the national mind. It was fortunate for the country that at so important a juncture as the present it has had the benefit of the trained intellect, in Mrs. Besant's phrase, and the robust patriotism of Mr. Hasan Imam. He deserves well of the country.

The Raja of Mahmudabad.

No less satisfactory and effective has been the guidance by the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad of the deliberations of the Moslem League. His presidential address is a model of straightforward utterance and practical analysis, but more than anything else it was a clear definition of Mussalman sentiment in India. But there was no element of unexpectedness in the Raja's presidentship: he is a tried and trusted leader, as well as servant of the Moslem cause.

Ladies and the Congress.

The "Times of India" has much to say in a bantering mode about the ladies who unquestionably lent dignity to the great Congress Assembly during the week. The local Indian ladies were encouraged to attend the meeting at the courageous instance of some of the members of a Gujarati Ladies Association, who undeterred by the opposition of titled personages, determined to take part in the national gathering and ultimately had their way. Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar and her colleagues deserve to be congratulated on the stand they took upon the actual practice of their association, which was to do honour annually to the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji as a political leader, as against the fiction of their opponents, who wanted the public to believe that the intellectual ladies of Bombay were still so uneducated as to be incapable of intelligent participation in politics.

"Hindustan" Congress Number.

The Special Congress Number of the "Hindustan" is a creditable journalistic enterprise, appropriate to the occasion, and we trust will give to the other provinces a lead in the matter of cooperation for the political progress of the country on the part of the wealthy mercantile classes, who, up to now, have been content to put up with political disabilities. The article on "The Parsis and the Congress" and generally on their share in politics is worthy of note. As has been shown times without number, if this community does not belong to India, the Englishmen do not belong to England. Englishmen became Englishmen in an ethnic and historical sense only since 1066. The Parsis have been in India a couple of centuries prior to that date. They have completely identified their worldly interests with the other races inhabiting the Continent. The remark of the local evening paper that the extremely small attendance of the Parsis was an indication of the weakness of the Extremist influence may be easily combated by a reference to the large class of young men who have no patience with sulky petulance and who make no secret of their adherence to the justice of the cause of the Nationalists. Perhaps they have not been very demonstrative but the substantial help which some of them have rendered without public noise is a proof that the policy of *divide et impera* has had its day.

Germany's Methods.

The German Colonial Secretary sought the other day to delude the world with the lie about her brutal ways of dealing with the indigenous people of Germany's A[illegible] Colonies The lie, of course, marked [illegible] culmination of impudent cynicism in w[illegible] German politicians do not scruple to indu[illegible] An instructive sidelight on German colonisation methods is afforded by the treatment which is being meted out in the conquered territories of the Ukraine and Esthonia. In the Ukraine, as Reuter informs us to-day, the Germans are taking coercive measures against the peasants in order to obtain foodstuffs. This is not new. But it is to be noted that in Esthonia schools have been already Germanised and the indigenous music forbidden.

Mr. Asaf Ali's Liberation.

The meeting of the National Assembly has been a great success, this week. But it cannot make us wholly oblivious of some of the stirring doings in other parts of India. The case of the acquittal of Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Nekiram cannot be allowed to pass merely as a freak of angered officials. Preparations were long made to scotch the Home Rule movement in Delhi. The elaborate steps taken in this behalf have been from time to time exposed in our columns. Delhi is in many ways a backward province; but the middle classes are being generally awakened to the path of their real welfare and the courage evinced by the younger generation was reflected in this futile prosecution for which a mandate had already been issued that nothing but an exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the accused. We are not inclined to favour the suggestion that the conduct of the trying magistrate Mr. Spence should come in for public laudation. Mr. Spence was there to dispense justice and if he has discharged his duty agreeably to his own conscience and the law which he is paid to administer he has done literally nothing beyond his strict duty. We shall comment on the judgment in a future issue.

Home Industries of Bengal.

The Home Industries Association of Bengal, the organisation of which is associated with the name of Lord Carmichael, has been doing admirable work in assisting and reviving some of the old indigenous cottage industries, in spite of the obvious obstacles inherent in the task. One activity of the Association of special interest, in view of the profiteering in cloth that prevails at present, has been to assist the handloom weavers. The Association has concentrated its efforts on stimulating the production of cloth from Indian yarns.

Production of Dhoties.

As a result of this activity a large development in the weaving of coarser cloths has been achieved. The production of "dhotis" and "saries" especially has been so organised that it is expected that within a short time some five hundred weavers will be employed for this purpose, so that "dhotis" and "saries" can be placed in the market at a cost of little more than two rupees. This, of course, touches but the fringe of the evil, but the Association could not have directed its efforts to a more urgent and useful channel of serving the people.

Dr. Varadarayulu Naidu.

Dr. Varadarayulu Naidu who was arrested on Thursday—since enlarged on bail—at the Trichinopoly Junction in connection with the labour troubles in Madura is an earnest public worker of South India, who possesses the confidence and adherence of the masses in no small measure. He has been one of the main contributors to the quickening of the impulses in South Indian public life.

A Fearless Public worker.

Although we do not agree with everything that he has said and written in regard to some publicists, whose services to this country are immense, there is not the slightest doubt that he has played a very prominent part in rousing public consciousness. The non-Brahmin agitation met with a powerful check at his hands and his influence with the people was responsible for wellnigh absolutely breaking the movement in some districts. If the version of things leading to his arrest in this instance appearing from its correspondent in the "Hindu" be entirely correct, here is one more proof of his firm determination to do his duty by the mill-hands in spite of the warning of the District Magistrate of Madura.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. ASAF ALI.

Mr. Haji Abu Mitha gave a banquet in honour of Mr. M. Asaf Ali of Delhi, at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night. There was a brilliant gathering, and among those present were the President of the Special Session, Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. M. K. Azad, the Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan, Mr. Syed Nabiullah, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas, the Hon. Mr. Abul Kasem, the Hon. Mr. Bhurguri, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jairam Daulatchand, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Lakhmidas Tarsee, Lala Pearey Lal, Mr. Motilal Dayabhai, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. S. A. Aziz, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Halder and Mr. Z. Faruki. Among those who expressed regret for their inability to attend were the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Hon. Mr. Narasima Iyer, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, and Mr. C. R. Das.

FRENCH PUSH BEYOND NOYON.

BATTLE NEAR CANAL-DU-NORD.

AMERICANS TAKE JUVIGNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

After the capture of Noyon, French troops pushed on immediately beyond the town. No troops will remain there until the engineers have cleared away all infernal machines which the Germans have certainly placed there. General Ludendorff is still retreating everywhere and is being pressed by General Humbert between Noyon-Ham and Noyon-Chauny roads.

Despite the Germans' stubborn and violent resistance, General Mangin has widened the threatening bridgehead near the village of Champs on the Ailette and has crossed the road from Soissons to Coucy carrying his Franco-American corps west of Crouy near the Soissons-Laon road. Though the Germans have brought there their finest units including two divisions of the Imperial Guard, it is certain that they have no chance of succeeding.

Soissons is becoming still more freed.

It is probable that the Germans will not maintain their present line.

BATTLE NEAR CANAL-DU-NORD.

CHEVILLY VILLAGE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1, 3-50 p.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

A French communiqué says:—The battle continues with extreme violence in the region of Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. We progressed foot by foot, successively carrying stubbornly defended centres of resistance. We carried Campagne on the east bank of the Canal.

The enemy's resistance was particularly violent at the village of Chevilly which the Germans twice recaptured, but which finally remained in our hands. We captured two hundred prisoners. We enlarged our gains north of Happlincourt and Morlincourt, carried by assault Juvigny and Crouy and reached the western outskirts of Leury.

FRENCH CAPTURE CATIGNY AND SERMAIZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-50 a.m., Aug. 31.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Sept. 1.

A French communiqué says, we threw back to the eastern bank of Canal du Nord the remaining enemy detachments and captured Catigny and Sermaize. Following up our advance, we crossed the canal at two points before Catigny and Beaurains, capturing Chevilly and Hill 69 and reaching Genvry.

Further south, there was desperate fighting in the region north and east of Noyon. We hold Happlincourt and Mount St. Simeon. During these actions we captured several hundred prisoners.

The fighting between the Oise and the Aisne was also heavy. We captured the village of Champs, north of the Ailette, also Chavigny and Cuffies north of Soissons and reached the outskirts of Crouy.

Our aviators on the 29th dropped forty-eight tons of bombs. Twenty enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

MARSHAL FOCH'S INTENTIONS

GERMAN STAND ON HINDENBURG LINE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-55 p.m. Sept. 1.

Military writers in Paris and London continue to emphasise that the most important points on the battle front are east of Arras and north of Soissons. In both of these sectors the Germans continue to offer fierce resistance with first class troops and it remained to be seen whether Marshal Foch will press the attacks there at all costs. If he does the presumption will then be that he is aiming at a decision this year.

The present indications are that the enemy High Command are prepared to stake a great deal in defence of the Hindenburg line which runs roughly from Queant through St. Quentin to La Fere. The St. Gobain hills which General Mangin's army is threatening constitute probably the greatest German bastion on the west front and make a pivot of supreme importance.

However, there are great possibilities in other parts, both north and east of the present battlefront. There is also the possibility of a big enemy reaction. It is not inconceivable that Hindenburg, who now commands, may attempt an enveloping movement, but if that is not in his mind and we turn the Drocourt-Queant switch line, then we ought to witness an amazing retreat.

CAPTURE OF JUVIGNY.

AFTER PITCHED BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Americans' brilliant operations culminating in a pitched battle and the capture of Juvigny increases the German danger of being outflanked in Chemin-des-Dames with disastrous consequences. His army is still clinging to the line of Vesle. The Allies are now within sight of Chemin-des-Dames. The towers of Laon are also visible.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF JUVIGNY VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1, 3-50 a.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

An American communiqué says:—Northward of the Aisne we took Juvigny by assault taking 150 prisoners. In Alsace we made a raid successfully penetrating enemy trenches and inflicting losses.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC GAINS MADE.

FRENCH OCCUPY CHEVILLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Sept. 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring on Friday afternoon says.—This morning highly important strategic gains were made both by General Hunbert's and General Mangin's armies. Northward the French crossed the unfinished canal and occupied Chevilly on the hill over-looking the Meve valley and part of Genvry in the hills two miles northward of Noyon.

After yesterday's capture of Noyon there was heavy fighting northward of the city around the old cavalry barracks, where the Germans had fortified themselves and which had to be carried by means of grenades. Yesterday afternoon the enemy tried to re-enter Noyon, but was repulsed and the French developed the success by evening, reaching the foot of St. Simeon, forming the western limit of the great ridge overlooking the Oise and protecting the enemy's right.

MONT ST. SIMEON CARRIED.

Mont St. Simeon was attacked at nine this morning after three quarters of an hour's artillery preparation. By 9-30 the main defences of this height had been carried and by the middle of the afternoon the French had reached the summit. The French have thus established themselves on a great natural rampart on which the enemy relies to guard his flank while withdrawing his front before the attacks of Generals Debeney and Rawlinson.

The two main lines of the defence which the Germans have been holding, namely the unfinished canal and the Oise heights have been pierced. The enemy's only natural line of resistance between the present unsteady positions and the old Hindenburg line is the Noyon-St. Quentin road from Ham to Berlancourt. Along this front he would be able to face General Debeney's army from the west but his right would be open to attack from the Oise heights.

Thirty-nine Germans, who hid in cellars in order to escape their own people, have surrendered to the French at Noyon.

VIOLENT ENEMY RESISTANCE.

The same correspondent wiring on Friday night said:—The struggle continues violently on the whole front of General Debeney's General Humbert's and General Mangin's armies.

The enemy's resistance is particularly fierce on the French right and diminishes towards the centre, then it again increases on the British front, the Germans evidently desiring at all costs to protect the flanks of the retreating line.

General Mangin has gained a firm footing on the Plateau at Buvigny. The line then skirts the western edge of Juvigny, passes the Plateau north of Cuffies and rejoins the old line on the western outskirts of Crouy. After a very fierce fight General Mangin enlarged the bridgehead around Champs on the right of the Ailette.

ADVANCE TOWARDS CHAPITRE WOOD.

General Humbert is firmly maintaining his afternoon successes at Happlincourt and St. Simeon, and General Debeney's men are very active in the region of Tunnel wood on the unfinished canal.

We have captured Campagne and progressed towards Chapitre wood.

THRONE OF FINLAND.

REFUSED BY DUKE OF MACKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

The telegram to "The Times" from Stockholm says Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has refused the throne of Finland owing to lack of unanimty in favour of the sovereign's authority, also owing to the stringent restriction of the sovereign's authority.

CALM CONFIDENCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 1.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British Headquarters reviewing the week's progress says:—The unanimous spirit at the front is one of calm confidence. Everything has gone excellently well. The great machinery of our initiative has continued to work perfectly. The smooth way in which transport facilities creep forward in the wake of our advancing line is a marvel of organisation. To-day broad-gauge trains are carrying troops and stores into places which a week ago were in enemy occupation. Considering the extent and importance of the operations, the net casualties have been very light. Some few units have undoubtedly had considerable losses, but taking our achievements in the past as a standard, it can truthfully be said that the toll of victory has been very light. Moreover a great proportion of the casualties are clean bullet wounds caused mainly by machine-gun fire. The Germans at Mont-St. Quentin and Feuillaucourt surrendered freely. At least a thousand were captured. Victory was complete at eight o'clock in the morning, and the Australians were breakfasting on the ground won.

RISE IN ALLIES' EXCHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
GENEVA, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Allies' exchanges, which had been decreasing for some time, have suddenly risen on the Geneva Stock Exchange. While Paris gains one franc 60 at 78 francs 80, Rome one franc 65 at 60 francs 15 and London 20 centimes at 20 francs 55, Berlin loses 45 centimes at 68 francs 20, and Vienna loses one franc at 37 francs 50.

BRITISH RECAPTURE MT. KEMMEL.

AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-5 p.m., Aug. 31.
Recd 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

It is unofficially reported that the British have recaptured Mount Kemmel.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

A French communiqué says, there was a lively artillery duel during the night in the region of Canal-du-Nord, also north of Noyon and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

HUGE BRITISH CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Sept. 1.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day, says the British third army since August 21st has captured one hundred guns and 18,000 prisoners. The first army since August 26th has taken 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns. The New Zealanders took among other things some 5.9 howitzers at Bapaume. Our patrols are two thousand yards east of Bailleul.

VAULX-VRAUCOURT HELD BY US.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 1.

We hold Vaulx-Vraucourt, also Vraucourt. The Germans hold Morval, Beaulencourt and Ecoust-St. Mein. From Bullecourt the line runs through Hindecourt and Haucourt, thence eastwards to Lannoy mill eastwards through Pelvis and westwards to Plouvain. The whole of Greenland Hill is in our hands.

Bailleul which the Germans evacuated is in Armentieres sector. The enemy holds Mont-de-Lille, south-east of Bailleul.

HOME COMMISSARY ASSASSINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

A message from Petrograd received here via Berlin states that the Commissary for Home Affairs, M. Unitski has been assassinated. His murderers have been arrested.

ATTEMPT ON LENIN'S LIFE.

TWICE HIT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

A wireless Russian official dated August 30th, states that an attempt has been made on M. Lenin's life in Moscow. Lenin was hit twice, a bullet entering each shoulder. One lung is affected.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS

The death is announced of the actor, Arthur Playfair.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile on the Maharajah of Patiala and Sir Gunga Singh.

The newspaper "Journal" reports from Madrid the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Alexandrine.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was unable to recognise the union, but favoured the machinery for ventilating complaints. The entire force returned to duty an hour after settlement.

LOSS OF COLLIER "CYCLOPS"

BELIEVED SUNK IN CYCLONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

Mr. Daniels has ordered the collier 'Cyclops' to be struck off the navy register. The ship was last reported at Barbados on April 4 from South America bound for the United States. It is believed that she encountered a cyclone and sank. Fifteen officers 221 crew and 57 passengers perished.

ANOTHER FIRE IN STAMBOUL

250 HOUSES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

A message from Constantinople states that a fire which broke out in Stamboul on August 27 destroyed 250 houses.

MORE BOMBS ON BRUGES AND ZEEBRUGGE.

17 AEROPLANES ACCOUNTED FOR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

A British aviation communiqué says:—We destroyed twelve enemy aeroplanes and drove down five out of control. Four British machines are missing.

We dropped 258 tons of bombs, Bruges Docks and Zeebrugge mole being heavily attacked besides a number of selected targets in the battlezone.

BOULAY AERODROME BOMBED.

VERY GOOD RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

Th Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on the night of the 30th attacked an aerodrome at Boulay and also bombed another aerodrome. Very good results were obtained, a fire being started at the Boulay aerodrome. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. One British machine is missing.

OPERATIONS ON USSURI FRONT SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

An undated telegram from Shanghai says perations on the Ussuri front have been suspended owwing to the broken bridge at Ussuri station Traffic is blocked and transportation of men and supplies is difficult

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Sept. 1.

The Metropolitan police have struck for higher pay and a war bonus. Most of the city police to-night are out. Some 11,000 are not striking.

General Smuts interviewed police representatives to-day. A mass meeting of the police to-night decided to send a deputation to-morrow to interview the Premier or General Smuts.

INCREASE IN WAGES GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Sept. 1,

The police strike was settled after Mr. Lloyd George received the deputation. The men will receive a thirteen shillings weekly increase and resume duty immediately.

NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that Lieut.-General Sir Nevil Macready succeeds Sir Edward Henry as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. The King has conferred a Baronetcy on Sir E. Henry in recognition of fifteen years of distinguished service.

MR. BANERJEA ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In noticing the Congress presidential address, the "Bengalee" says:—Mr. Hasan Imam's speech contains within a moderate compass, an examination of the salient features of the Reform proposals which, in spite of occasional exhibitions of bias here and there, is conceived in a spirit of fair-mindedness. After admitting the sincerity of the proposals the President still harped upon the theme that they betray a distrust of the people, especially in the face of the clear, distinct and emphatic denial given by Mr. Montagu himself to this charge. The President gave the place of honour in his examination of the Reform scheme to the proposals regarding the Government of India, which surely leave a great deal to be desired and as such represent a most vulnerable point in the scheme. But we are afraid he did not render the necessary measure of justice to the proposals touching provincial governments, which mark indeed a great step forward.

HERTLING GLOOMY.

DREAD OF INTERNAL ANTAGONISMS.

SIGNIFICANT RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 1.

Count Hertling addressing a deputation of students gloomily depicted Germany's difficulties of food and clothing and her other manifold deprivations which rendered future outlook anxious. Hertling complained that the Allies were animated with a hatred against Germany, bordering on insanity, while Germany was endangering herself by the intensification of her internal antagonisms.

An authoritative German military statement warns the people against "ridiculous rumours" which are being spread in Germany such as wholesale mutinies, the betrayal of submarines, and the suicide of Hindenburg. The whole statement is a striking revelation of the state of German mind.

MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY

TWO REGIMENTS REFUSE ORDERS

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 1.

A Dutch newspaper reports that two German regiments from Russia refused to proceed to the western front. One hundred and thirty were shot. Seven hundred guards at Munich mutinied and barricaded the barracks, but were finally obliged to surrender. Thirty thousand Krupp workers have been despatched to the front.

The Rhine fortifications are being feverishly strengthened.

NEW SPIRIT AMONG GERMAN STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31
Recd 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

AMSTERDAM. The mainfestation of the intention of the German States, notably Bavaria and Saxony, to assert themselves individually by appointing their own diplomatic representations at Sofia and elsewhere has evoked a strong rebuke from the "Vossische Zeitung."

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF CLEARY.

CAPTURE OF BAILLEUL STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-45 p.m., Aug. 31.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Sept. 1.

A British communiqué says, during the night the Australians drove the enemy from positions eastward of Cleary, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. Our advance in this locality continues.

Yesterday afternoon English troops carried out a successful operation northward of Arras-Cambrai road, capturing an important strong point known as St. Serwin's farm, also Eterpigny on the east bank of the Sensee river.

On the Lys front, we hold Lacouture and the line of the Lawe river from Vielle Chapelle to Lestrem, both of which villages are in our hands.

We are approaching Doulieut and have gained Bailleul station and the hill east of it known as Mont de Lille.

We entered Branoutre and gained ground northward of Kemmel hill.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

A wireless German evening official says:—The English are following up our retirement *via* Kemmel Bailleul. Neuf-Berquin and across Lowe. The French attacked this afternoon on both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and the Aisne.

ITALIANS PENETRATE ENEMY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd 11-55 a.m. Sept. 1.

An Italian communiqué says, we penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on Montemaio, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

AN IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF POTASH AND SODIUM SULPHATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31
Recd 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

A telegram to "The Times" from Toronto says an immense deposit of potash and sodium sulphate, amounting to many millions of tons has been discovered in Saswatchewan. This discovery is important in view of the boastings of Germany that we shall never do without her potash.

DECIMAL COINAGE FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd 11-55 a.m., Sept. 1.

A Royal Commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Emmott to investigate the advisability of adopting decimal coinage in the United Kingdom.

PLEDGE FOR VICTORY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW SUMMONS.

TOWARDS SUPREME TASK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 1.

Immediately after signing the Man-power Bill, President Wilson issued a proclamation setting September 12th as the date of the registration of all men between 18 and 45 not already registered nor in the service of the United States Army or Navy. It is estimated that thirteen million more will register, although only those who are in good health and without dependents will be taken.

President Wilson in his proclamation said:

"We solemnly purpose the decisive victory of our arms and deliberately devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. It is the call of duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride, and with the consciousness that, in doing so, he plays a part in the vindication of the great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

U. S. MANPOWER BILL PASSED.

AGE LIMITS 18 AND 45,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Congress has passed the Man-power Bill extending the draft age limits from eighteen to forty-five

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 1.

French experts pay a tribute to the smartness of British artillery in bringing up heavy guns over the appalling country and entering into action on old German positions with amazing rapidity.

DARING ATTACK OF AUSTRALIANS.

BRITISH CAPTURE MARRIERES WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1, 12-20 a.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 1.

Last night's British communiqué says:—The Australians with great dash and enterprise carried out a daring and brilliantly executed night operation, seizing the hill and village of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne, thereby taking possession of the important tactical feature commanding Peronne and the angle of Somme river, capturing Feuillaucourt and over fifteen hundred prisoners. Our casualties were light.

The English, on the Australians' left, attacked this morning with complete success and captured Marrieres wood and the high ground east and north taking a considerable number of prisoners. We successfully repulsed counter-attacks all the day long.

We drove off with heavy enemy loss strong hostile attacks astride Bapaume-Cambrai road. We in this neighbourhood completed the capture of Riencourt-les-Bapaume taking a number of prisoners and a few guns. We slightly improved our positions at certain points between Vaulx-Vraucourt and Bullecourt securing prisoners. Strong hostile counter-attacks in this sector led to hard fighting. The situation is unchanged materially.

Further to the north, Canadians in successful operation immediately south of Arras-Cambrai road inflicted many casualties and captured fifteen machine-guns. Between the Sensee river and the Scarpe, we advanced our line fifteen hundred yards towards the Trinquis river. The increasing demand upon enemy's reserves, due firstly to enormous casualties incurred in his massed attacks during the earlier part of the year, and secondly to heavy casualties of killed, wounded and prisoners inflicted upon his armies since July 18th by the Allies' series of successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to withdraw from Lys salient and yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance which he won at great cost.

We are in possession of Kemmel Hill.

We have reached the general line Voormezeele-Lindenhoek-Lacreche-Boulieu, and are approaching Estaires. We are closely pressing the enemy in his retirement and have taken a number of prisoners.

FRENCH FOOTING E. OF AILETTE.

GERMAN ADMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 1.

A wireless German official says:—We shifted our defence to a line running eastward of Bapaume to northward of Peronne.

The French have obtained a footing on the east bank of the Ailette.

GERMAN "COLONISATION" METHODS IN ESTHONIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-55 p.m. Sept. 1.

Germany is already adopting the familiar method of colonisation in Esthonia. Schools have been Germanised and Esthonian music is forbidden.

SPECIAL SESSION OF ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MONTAGU REPORT DISCUSSED.

ITS SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS POINTED OUT.

INDIA AND PRINCIPLE OF SELF DETERMINATION.

AUTOCRACY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

HINDU-MOSLEM AGREEMENT RE-AFFIRMED.

The special sessions of the All-India Moslem League opened on Saturday in the Empire Theatre, Bombay, when there was a large attendance of delegates and visitors from different parts of the country. The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad presided. There was a large attendance among those present being Mrs. Annie Besant, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Dass, Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Baby Motilal Ghosh, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. D. N. Bahadurji, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon. Sayad Wazir Hussain, the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Hodi O. Tyabji, Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, Mr. Syud Hossain, Pandit Nekiram, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. Nabi Ullah, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Lalji, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. Daudbhoy Fazalbhoy, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Mr. Shaffi Tyebji, Mr. Umar Sobhani, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Chakraburti, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Munshi Azhar Ali, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr Dost Mahomed Pirmahamed, Mr. Abdulla Abdur Rehman, Mr. Mahomed Mia Khandwani, Mr. Sahad Hussein, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji and others.

The leaders of the League and the distinguished visitors were loudly cheered as they arrived. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee; the Hon. Syed Vazir Hasan; Mrs. Besant Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others were all received with loud cheering. Shortly after 2 p.m., the President's procession, consisting of the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Syed Vazir Hossain, Mr. Syud Hossain, the Hon. Sherif Devji Kanji, Mr. H. C. Tyebji, and others, entered the platform, the audience breaking into loud and prolonged cheering, and this was renewed with increased vigour when Syed Hasan Imam, President of the Congress, arrived with other prominent Congressmen. The whole assembly rose to their feet, and cheered the President of the Congress for some minutes.

After prayers had been recited, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy rose amid cheers to welcome the delegates, on behalf of the Reception Committee. He delivered his address in clear tones which were heard by all, and many of his remarks were loudly cheered. His declaration, that in the great war India had willingly and cheerfully borne her share of the burden and sacrifice evoked loud applause. He declared amid loud cheering and cries of "Hear, hear" that there was no influential group of people of any kind in this country or in the United Kingdom that did not acknowledge that the aim of British Government and of British statesmen in India was to lead this country to the position of a self-governing member of the British Empire. And there were loud applause when he proceeded to say that this goal had also been accepted by the All-India Muslim League, which represented truly the Musalman interests of the country. To this goal, he declared again amid cheering, the Musalmans were going to stand through thick and thin, and that as citizens of this country, the Musalmans would, in spite of all the sneers of their enemies and the misgivings of their timid friends, contribute their proper share. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy then proceeded to discuss the Reform Scheme and his reference to the fact that there was in the matter of the Government of India an extraordinary sense of unity among all grades and sections of the Indian population and of the parties in Indian politics, evoked loud applause. And there were cries of "Hear hear" when he declared that the want of confidence on the part of the authors of the report in the Indians' capacity for public work was to his mind entirely gratuitous. He refered to the past important Mahomedan contributions to India's great civilisation, and concluded by paying, amid renewed cheering a tribute to the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad then rose to deliver his address and received an ovation. The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad has been in indifferent health of late, and feeling fatigued after he had proceeded with his address for a few minutes, he asked Mr. Syud Hossain to read out the remaining portion of his address. Mr. Syud Hossain then read out the address, many of the sentiments in which were loudly cheered. Loud cheers greeted the President's declaration that once they started on the right road they would reach the goal sooner than their opponents wished. Through the efforts of her great patriots, the President declared amid cheering, India was to enter a new era, which was opening out to her through the cooperation of British statesmen whose foresight and wisdom combined with their enthusiasm for a just cause were as creditable to them as they were essential for the stability and the permanence of the great, the marvellous, almost superhuman organisation, known as the British Empire. Analysing the Reform proposals, he recognised that as a convention the initiative in proposals of expenditure should come from members of the Executive Government, but declared, amid cheering, that the final word must be with the people's representatives. Amid cries of "Hear, hear", he characterised the Council of State as an innovation which would make the Government of India even less amenable to the influence of the representatives of the people of the country than it was now. His references to the great effort, that India was straining every nerve to put forward, in supplying men, money and material for the needs of the Empire, were repeatedly cheered. India was supplying men not in thousands, but in hundreds of thousands and he asked, amid cries of "Hear, hear", if it would not be an inspiring sight if these men were to be led to battle by officers of their own race, as were the Canadians, the New Zealanders and even the South Africans. His reference to the unanimous attitude of the Mahomedans on the question of separate representation on the Legislative Council and local bodies was received with cheering, which was renewed on his referring to the reapproachment of 1916 by which the Hindus and Mahomedans self-determined their national demands, the Hindus realising its beneficient effect on the vital interests of the country and agreeing to the Mahomedans having not only separate electorates, but a representation commensurate with their status and special needs in the country. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report had, he said, failed to grasp the significance of the settlement and the authors of the report had said they were not aware on what basis the figures were arrived at. The President asked, amid cries of "Hear, hear", if mutual consent was not the most satisfactory basis for any such settlement as the one under consideration. The President referred, amid cheering, which lasted some minutes, to Mahomed Ali and his brother, and declared, amid renewed cheering, that the Mahomedans keenly felt the wrong inflicted on them by their being thus deprived of most valuable assistance and guidance in the task of considering and pronouncing upon the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The assembly also cheered his appeal to the Government to meet the wishes and satisfy the sentiment of the Moslem community in this regard.

On the conclusion of the Presidential address, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy garlanded the President amid loud cheering.

The League adjourned till Sunday.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The All-India Moslem League resumed its sittings at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad presiding. There was again a large attendance.

The full text of the speeches of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee appeared in our issue of yesterday.

The following resolutions were moved from the Chair and carried unanimously:

The All-India Muslim League tenders its most loyal homage to his Majesty the King-Emperor and assures the Government of the steadfast and continued loyalty of the Muslim Community of India throughout the present crisis. (Cheers).

The All-India Muslim League reaffirms the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to self-government adopted in their annual sessions at Lucknow and Calcutta and declares that the grant of self-government within the Empire is essential to strengthen the bond between England and India and also to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. (Cheers).

The All-India Muslim League enters an emphatic protest against the insinuation contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that the people of India are unfit for Responsible Government. (Cheers).

The All-India Muslim League is of opinion that it is essential for the welfare of the Indian people that the Indian Legislature should have the same freedom in Fiscal matters as are enjoyed by the self-governing dominions of the Empire.

The All-India Muslim League deeply deplores the absence of some of the trusted leaders of the community from this Special Sessions of the League and once again puts on record its respectful but firm protest against their continued incarceration in spite of the repeated prayers of the community for their release.

The All-India Muslim League once again emphasises the importance of making due provisions for an adequate and separate representation of the Mussalmans on all self-governing institutions which will be constituted on the inauguration of the proposed constitutional reforms.

The All-India Muslim League is of opinion that the Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority on matters directly concerning peace, tranquillity and safety of the country, subject to the following:

DECLARATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS.

That the statute to be passed by Parliament should include the Declaration of Rights of the People of India as British citizens:—

(1) That all Indian subjects of his Majesty and all the subjects naturalized or resident in India are equal before the Law and there shall be no penal or administrative law in force in India whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature;

(2) that no Indian subject of his Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property or in respect of free speech or writing or right of association except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial;

(3) that every Indian subject of his Majesty shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a licence, as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice;

(4) that the Press shall be free and that no licence nor security shall be demanded on the registration of a Press or Newspaper;

(5) that corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of his Majesty serving in the Army or Navy save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.

The Hon. Syed Vazir Hasan then moved the following resolution:

"The All-India Muslim League affirms that the introduction of a system of Responsible Government should proceed simultaneously in the Central as well as the Provincial Governments.

The All-India Muslim League, while welcoming the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms as an earnest attempt to liberalize political institutions, and recognising that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions is of opinion that the recommendations as a whole are unsatisfactory and regrets that the scheme fails to appreciate the peculiar position of the Mussalmans of India and evinces a want of sympathy with their interests. The League is further of opinion that the following modification and changes in the proposals are necessary to render the scheme of reforms a substantial step towards Responsible Government.

That the proportion of the Mussalmans in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils as laid down in the Congress-League scheme must be maintained.

The measure of control that the Parliament and Secretary of State exercise over Indian affairs should be relaxed as subjects are transferred to popular control, from time to time, and in the case of reserved subjects, the general and financial control of the Parliament and the Secretary of State should not be substituted by the control of the Government of India as long as the Government of India is not made fully responsible to the people.

The Council of India should be abolished and the Secretary of State should be assisted by two under-secretaries, one of whom should always be an Indian. The establishment charges of the India Office should be placed on the British Estimates.

The Committee to be appointed to examine and report on the present constitution of the Council of India should contain an adequate Indian element."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The words "Good Government" in recommendation 5 of the Report should be either clearly defined or deleted.

There should be no Privy Council for India.

The Indian element in the Executive Council of the Governor-General should not be less than half of the total number of members. In making such appointments the claims of the Mussalmans should be borne in mind.

Power may be taken for the appointment of Under-Secretaries but the majority of these should be appointed from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

The total strength of the Legislative Assembly should be 150, of whom four-fifths should be elected. The President and Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly.

The Council of State may be retained provided that a system of reserved and transferred subjects similar to that proposed for the Provinces is adopted for the Central Government and that in the legislature of India the certificate of the Governor-General-in-Council should not apply except to certain reserved subjects hereinafter mentioned. The Reserved Subjects should be confined to the Army, the Navy, Foreign and Political relations between the Government of India and other Powers, excepting relations with the Colonies and Dominions, including the declaration of war and entering into treaties and matters directly affecting the peace, tranquillity and safety of the country.

"In the Council of State, half the members shall be elected, one-third of the elected members being Mussalmans to be elected by Muslim constituencies."

The certificate of the Governor-General should not apply to matters other than reserved subjects and only in cases directly affecting the peace, tranquillity and safety of the country.

If the Governor-General dissolves the Legislative Assembly he shall summon a fresh Assembly within three months of such dissolution.

The Governor-General-in-Council and not the Governor-General alone should have the power to pass ordinances.

The Budget in the Legislative Assembly should follow the same procedure as the Provincial Budget *mutatis mutandis*.

PROVINCES.

Reserved Subjects to include only Law, Justice and Police, (except prisons), and there should be a complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions, at once.

The status and salary of the ministers shall be the same as that of the members of the Executive Council.

Complete provincial autonomy be assured by terms of the statute within six years.

No additional members shall be appointed without portfolios.

The league disagrees with the recommendation that additional member or members, may be appointed to the Provincial Executive Councils by the Governor from among his senior officials for purposes of consultation and advice only.

The Governor shall not have power to summon either part of his council separately.

Power may be taken to appoint under-secretaries provided that the under-secretaries so appointed shall be from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council shall consist of four-fifths elected and one-fifth nominated members.

The Legislative Council shall elect its own President and Vice-President.

The re-transfer of transferred subjects to the list of reserved subjects in case of maladministration shall only take place with the sanction of the Parliament.

The Legislative Council shall have the right to vote the salary of ministers five years after the first Council.

The status of Ajmere-Merwara and Delhi should be that of a regulation province and that popular government and effective control in the affairs of the local Government should be granted to their people.

The percentages of recruitment in India of the public services, including the Indian Civil Service, should begin with 50 per cent and increase by 1½ per cent. annually until the position is reviewed by the Commission.

The League objects to the time scale of promotion set out in recommendation No. 68 of the Report.

All persons either recruited in England or India should receive equal pay. No allowances to be granted to persons recruited in Europe for service in India or to those recruited in India for service in Europe.

The All-India Muslim League authorises the Council of the League to take steps to send a deputation to England at an early date to work conjointly with the Congress deputation in the matter of reforms in accordance with the principles incorporated in the resolutions passed in this special sessions of the All-India Muslim League and to secure for the Mussalmans of India due recognition of their rights for enabling them to take their proper place in the reformed political constitution of the country.

MR VAZIR HASAN

The Hon. Syed Vazir Hasan said the Council of the All-India Muslim League had passed a resolution at its meeting held on the 29th August that they should confer with the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress in the matter of the Reform proposals and come to an understanding in respect of them as far as possible. They had accordingly discussed the resolutions in the Subjects Committee of the Congress and he was glad to say that there was a perfect unanimity between them and the Congress, except in one matter relating to the proposal for creating a Council of State. The Council of the League had bestowed its best attention on the subject and he hoped the resolutions would be carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan of Madras seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, supporting the resolution, said the people of India resented the insinuation that they were unfit for self-government, and they should enter a most emphatic protest against that insinuation. He had heard it suggested not only that the people of India were unfit but that the Mussalmans were the most unfit. They should point out that the people of India were quite fit to have self-government in the British Empire and that the Mussalmans were the most fit. The Government of India must be liberalised as was proposed to be done in the case of Provincial Governments. They fully appreciated the efforts made by the authors of the report towards the liberalisation of the Government but they also felt constrained to say that the scheme they had promulgated was unsatisfactory and disappointing.

Messrs. Nabi Ullah, Barkat Ali and the Hon. Mr. Asad Ali further supported the resolution.

MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah moved as an amendment the deletion from the resolution of the following sentence: "The words 'good government' in recommendation 5 of the Report should be either clearly defined or deleted."

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said that if they read the Montagu-Chelmsford Report carefully, they would find an expression "good-government," which was a very vague expression. The resolution proposed here would show that they had included "peace, tranquility and safety of the country" in the reserved subjects, whereas the authors of the Report said "good government." The League said "good government" meant "safety of the country." They did not want Government to define the words "good government," because they might perhaps say that good government also included finances. He would therefore ask them to delete this clause from the resolution, as that clause was superfluous. He also moved as an amendment substituting the word "shall" for "should" in that part of the resolution which dealt with reserved subjects.

The Hon. Syed Vazir Hasan accepted the modifications proposed by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and the resolution so amended was carried unanimously.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following resolution was then carried.

The All-India Muslim League while generally condemning the conclusions arrived at by the Rowlatt Committee, records its emphatic protest against the aspersions cast in the report on the loyalty of the Mussalman community and having regard to the method on investigation adopted, declares its conviction that the conclusions arrived at by the Committee regarding the existence of a seditious movement in the community are not correct. The League further emphatically declares that it cannot accept the remarks of the said Committee regarding some of the respected leader of the community unless and until the materials on which the Committee profess to base their conclusions are tested in a Court of Law.

Dr. Unsari and Moulvi Abdus Subhan appealed for funds in aid of the families of the internees.

The President then thanked the Reception Committee and the Volunteers for the trouble they had taken in making arrangements. He especially paid a tribute to the labours of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curtimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and of Mr. Dadamia, the Captain of the Volunteers.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct in the chair. Sir Fazulbhoy said the Hon. the Rajah of Mahmudabad had taken the trouble of coming to Bombay from a long distance and had guided the deliberations of the League with great ability. They were all thankful to their President.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TWO MORE NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

In connection with the autumn sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council two more resolutions have been admitted for discussion:—

Mr. Shukul will move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India be pleased to call upon the Provincial Governments to appoint committees consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire into the economic condition of the agriculturists in a few typical Government zemindari and inam villages or areas in the different provinces and submit their report."

Mr. Chanda will move:—"This Council recommendes to the Governor-General in Council that the papers and correspondence that passed between Lord Curzon's Government and the India Office relating to the proposal for the transfer of the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla be published."

THIRD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

MR. ASAF ALI TO SPEAK

The Third Humanitarian Conference meets to-day at 12 noon (S.T.) in the Empire Theatre near Bori Bunder, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Jinarajadas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Mr. Fazul Haque, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. B. Chakravati, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Lahri, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will be among the speakers on the resolutions. There is no admission fee for the visitors. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Zenana Training Home in Poona City on Friday morning.

Major E. S. Vicary has arrived at Government House.

Professor Jackson on leaving Bombay expresses his sincere thanks to the Parsi community for the great kindness and courtesy shown to him during his short stay in Bombay. He hopes to return to Bombay and looks forward with considerable pleasure to meet the members of the Parsi community whom he holds in high esteem and regard.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Burma declined to interfere with the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment passed by the Chief Judge of the Chief Court on appeal of Mr. A. F. Mathol.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The depression in North-west India has nearly disappeared, while that over the Bay is more marked and is approaching the Orissa coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Gujarat, Konkan and North Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the submontane Punjab, South-west Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa and East Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy two inches; Roorkee two; Mount Abu one and a half; Deesa and Ahmedabad three-quarters and Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in Orissa.

SUPPLY OF GRASS CONTROLLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

General control of the supply of grass throughout the Bombay Presidency is notified.

LECTURE TO MILLHANDS.

MR. VELINKAR'S ADDRESS AT PAREL

(Associated Press.)

A very successful and interesting lecture on the war was delivered in Marathi by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, before a large audience of mill-hands at the Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Lower Parel, at 7 p.m. on Saturday last. There were nearly two thousand men present and the hall was full. The lecturer briefly explained how the war broke out and why England joined in; and with the help of many very interesting magic lantern slides explained to his attentive audience in a realistic manner, some of the cruel methods the enemy had adopted in waging the war, referring amongst others to the sinking of unarmed merchantmen and hospital-ships, the indiscriminate laying of mines, the bombing of undefended places, the slaughter of innocent women and children and the burning of villages and places of worship. In appealing to the men to come forward and join the army and to advise others to join, the lecturer spoke of the martial spirit which existed at the time of Shivaji and asked if that spirit was quite dead to-day.

For an hour the audience sat attentive and spellbound, looking at the 36 excellent pictures which Mr. Velinkar had brought with him and listening to his eloquent discourse.

IN DEFENCE OF DR. NAIDU.

MEETING OF MADRAS DELEGATES.

A meeting was held on Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Madras Delegates Camp No. 1 to consider what arrangements should be made for the defence of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu who had been arrested for trial under section 124 A., Penal Code, for a speech made in connection with the Madura Millhands' strike, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar of Salem presiding. At the outset the following letter of sympathy from Mr. Jitendralal Banarjea was read.

"Sincerest sympathy. Regret I am leaving by the Nagpore Mail. Impose upon me any duty that I can perform in this connection, and I shall be glad to do so.

JITENDRALAL BANERJEA."

Nearly Rs. 1,500 were subscribed on the spot and considerable sympathy was expressed with the Doctor. A Committee has been framed with Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar, Barrister, Salem, as Secretary, to invite public subscriptions and make other necessary arrangements for the conduct of the defence.

Information has been received that Dr. Naidu has been released on bail; the trial will come off on 5th instant.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSI TEAM SELECTED.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsis against the Mahomedans in the second match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament at Poona on the 12th, 13th and 14th September:

Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.)
Mr. M. B. Vatcha
Mr. H. Vajifdar
Mr. B. Mirza
Mr. P. Daruwala
Mr. P. J. Chinoy
Mr. S. M. Chothia
Mr. D. K. Kapadia
Mr. D. D. Driver
Mr. J. Elchidana
Mr. S. Ghandhi.

Reserves: Mr. J. Ellavia and Mr. B. Bhapoo.

Scorer: Mr. M. J. Diveeha.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The programme for Thursday, 5th September, Commencing at 5-30 p.m. weather permitting).

*1 TENT PEGGING with swords over jump. (two runs). Note.—Competitors must provide their own swords.

*2 INDIVIDUAL JUMPING. Note.—Ladies may compete.

3 TENNIS STAKES. (Affinity Event). Ladies will carry a tennis ball balanced on a racquet round course to winning post. They will be attended by mounted partners who must dismount and replace the tennis ball on the racquet if it falls off. Note.—Ladies are requested to provide their own tennis racquets.

*4 BENDING RACE BAREBACK, for men.

5 MUSICAL CHAIRS for ladies.

*6 CHATTIE RACE, for men. Competitors are provided with sticks and must ride round course and pick up Chattie without dismounting. The first to return to starting post with an unbroken Chattie to win. Competitors can break any Chattie carried by another competitor.

A BAND WILL PLAY DURING THE AFTERNOON.

Note.—All events are open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Events marked *are open to Officers on leave and Officers stationed in Bombay who are not members, and to members of the Bombay Light Horse.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

HINDENBURG LINE CROSSED

FALL OF BAILLEUL AND BAPAUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

Reuter learns that Bailleul has been captured, also, Nooteboom, three miles southwards. The Hindenburg line south of Bullecourt, has been crossed.

The French, south of the Somme, have made progress and now hold all high ground between Bury and Soissons. They have captured Hill 159 immediately east of Chavigny.

The British outposts are reported to be close to Peronne. They have reached a point immediately north of Enterpigny and are also north of Biaches. He hold Fremicourt three miles east of Bapaume.

COMBLES CONQUERED.

THE SOMME CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-25 p.m. Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

A British communiqué says, in spite of the destruction of river bridges our advanced troops crossed the Somme southward and westward of Peronne.

We have taken Clery-sur-Somme and Combles and have taken in this area two hundred prisoners and a few guns.

Northward of Bapaume, London and West Lancashire troops made important progress on Thursday afternoon eastward of the Sensee river, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt with powerful trench systems after hard fighting.

ADVANCE ASTRIDE THE SCARPE.

Between Sendecourt and Arras-Cambrai road the Canadians this morning delivered an attack, which is reported to be developing favourably.

Astride the Scarpe English and Scottish divisions continued to advance on Thursday afternoon and gained valuable ground in the direction of Werpigny, Damblain-les-Pres and Plouvain. We hold the enemy and have taken a number of prisoners in these operations.

ADVANCE IN LAWE AND LYS VALLEYS.

We continue to advance in the valleys of the Lawe and the Lys rivers.

BANCOURT ENTERED.

FREICOURT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31, 12-20 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

Last night's British communiqué says:—Operations are proceeding satisfactorily east and north of Bapaume despite increased resistance. Hard fighting has taken place on a greater part of this front and the enemy has made a number of heavy counter-attacks.

We entered Riencourt-les-Bapaume and Bancourt where we actively engaged the enemy all day long. We captured Freicourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt securing prisoners and reached the western outskirts of Beugny. The enemy is still obstinately defending Ecoust-St. Mein though closely pressed by our troops who have taken a number of prisoners. Determined counter-attacks by strong forces at Bullecourt and Hendecourt compelled us to fall back to the western outskirts of these places and to the German trench system between these villages where our fire stopped the enemy's attack.

The Canadians successfully attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road captured the enemy's defences between Hendecourt and Haucourt capturing Haucourt and taking several hundreds of prisoners. We maintained vigorous pressure south of Bapaume and gained ground. We also progressed eastward and north-eastward of Clery taking 300 prisoners.

We are closely following the withdrawing enemy in the Lys sector. We are in possession of Bailleul.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

DEFENCES OF PERRONNE HELD BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

PARIS.—Consequent on the British capture of Combles and Clery-sur-Somme the battle is progressing excellently. The British hold all the defences of Peronne.

The newspaper "Heure" reports that fighting is taking place in the suburbs of Peronne where the British are attacking in force.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIK MURDER.

TSAREVITCH REPORTED SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks have shot the Tsarevitch.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME

GERMAN ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says, this morning we extended our hold on the west bank of the Somme along practically the whole line of our advance. The Germans have brought up fresh batteries, but are not prepared to risk their artillery overmuch.

We captured a complete battery, also 260 prisoners, at Combles and one fifteen millimetre howitzer and four field guns at Maurepas.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS BETWEEN AILETTE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-20 p.m. Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

A French communiqué says: On the Somme and in the region of Canal-du-Nord there was no change during the night. Between the Ailette and the Aisne we repulsed several enemy counter-attacks east of Pasly and maintained our gains. On the Vesle and in the Champagne the enemy raids achieved no result. Calm prevailed elsewhere.

AMERICAN PROGRESS IN JUVINCOURT REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

An American communiqué says, northward of the Aisne we progressed in the region of Juvincourt in spite of strong enemy resistance. Our patrols along the Vesle and in the Woevre brought in prisoners.

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK ALONG WHOLE LINE.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE KEPT UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug 30.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Aug. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at French Head quarters wiring on Thursday evening said:—To-day the Germans were counter-attacking along the whole line. They are holding stoutly many places with a view to further retirement at a favourable moment

General Debeney's army southward of Nesles is progressing in the region of Moyencourt and Breuil also towards and along the unfinished Nesles-Noyon Canal.

General Humbert's army captured Beauvrains and Sermaize.

FRENCH CAPTURE TARTIERS.

General Mangin's army is faced by a long rampart of hills from Mont St. Simeon to Chauny. This army is firmly established on Laffaux Plateau. It captured Tartiers and is close to Juvigny.

The step in the development of the battle depends upon the advance of armies north of the Somme. After carrying Noyon the French infantry reached the southern slopes of Mount St. Simeon. Some units crossed the plateau of Juvigny. The enemy, knowing the vital value of these positions is evidently prepared to defend them at all costs and is throwing in his best troops including the Guards.

GERMANS REPULSED AT MORCHAIN.

The same correspondent wiring at night said:—The German counter-attacks were supported by heavily reinforced artillery. The German attack on Morchain on the west bank of the Somme was driven back after furious struggle.

The enemy resistance was particularly stiff in the region of Rouy le-Grand, Rouy le-Petit and Quimeury, two kilometres from Nesles. Our artillery pulversed a number of enemy strong points.

FALL OF ROUYS AND QUREMEURY

The two Rouys and Quimeury fell this evening, likewise Breuil and Moyencourt further south.

After fierce grenade fighting the French entered Guesnoy wood.

GREAT GERMAN RETREAT.

THE WAY IT IS BEING EXPLAINED FOR GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug 30.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Aug. 31.

The following is another example of how the great German retreat is being explained for home consumption: Captain von Salzmann, the well known military writer in the "Vossische Zeitung," says "We are drawing the enemy into a terrible wilderness in order to hold him upon given lines. His supply difficulties will then be almost insurmountable. Marshal Foch has hitherto not produced that disorder among German armies which is essential for a break-through. If we had the enormous human material that Marshal Foch has, not only would we have been in Paris but we would have captured the world. The decision is approaching in which the justice of our cause must triumph.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Aug. 31.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—We thrice recaptured Boiry-Notre-Dame, but the enemy's evening attack retook it. The enemy advanced beyond Dompierre, Belloy, Nesle, Beaulieu and Suzoy. Noyon now lies in front of our battlefront.

JAPANESE EMBASSY STAFF LEAVE MOSCOW.

LAST OF ENTENTE REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The Japanese Consul-General and members of the Embassy staff have left Moscow. They were the last Entente representatives in the city. The Bolshevik government has ordered their journey to Japan to be facilitated.

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS CARRIED IN AEROPLANES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

PARIS.—It transpires that aviators have been carrying to Germany intelligence agents, whom the aeroplanes have picked up and brought back when their mission has been accomplished.

WHEAT DISEASE IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

ZURICH.—The German agricultural papers are greatly concerned at the alarming increase in wheat disease. The crop is useless in some districts. Rye in northern and eastern Germany is suffering badly from wet and millers refuse to accept it.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF CANADIAN SILVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

The Canadian Government has prohibited the export of silver except by licence.

SIR J. JONAS DEGRADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., Aug 31.

The Press Bureau announces that the King has degraded Sir Joseph Jons from the degree of Knight Bachelor.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN U S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

WASHINGTON.—The senate has passed a bill favouring the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks after June 30th 1919.

BRUGES DOCKS BOMBED.

11 HOSTILE MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30, 11-0 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—We destroyed eleven hostile machines and drove down ten out of control. Nine British are missing. We dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs on various targets including the Bruges docks and many rail connections beyond the battle zone. The weather prevented flying at night.

ITALIAN CONGRATULATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

PREMIER'S INSPIRING MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

The Press Bureau announces that, replying to Signor Orlando's congratulations, on the British successes on the Western Front, Mr. Lloyd George says:—

"Thanks to the brilliant leadership of Marshal Foch and the Allied Generals and the splendid valour and enthusiasm of all the Allied troops the German armies are now in retreat. I feel sure that this success is the beginning of the end of the dominance of German militarism."

ARRESTS IN MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD.

NEUTRAL PROTEST TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Kieff says neutral representatives have notified the Soviet Government protesting against the mass of arrests of officers in Moscow and Petrograd and threatening to rescind the right of sanctuary for Bolshevist representatives abroad.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN DISTRESS.

AN APPEAL FROM ISPAHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The following telegram, dated 30th Aug has been received from Lieut.-Col. T W. Haig, British Consul-General at Ispahan:—"Owing to the cruelty and oppression of the Turks the surviving Armenians have fled from Turkey to Persia after offering a brave and successful resistance to the Turks, but through exhaustion and lack of ammunition they were forced to retreat. Two thousand Armenians from Van left Hamadan southward on the 19th instant. We appeal to their compatriots to do their duty in rescuing the remnant of these heroes. Funds are urgently needed."

SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFSIN UKRAINE.

GERMAN COERCIVE MEASURES AGAINST PEASANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

STOCKHOLM.—The great shortage of foodstuffs from the Ukraine is explained by the reluctance of the peasants to accept paper money and demands from other parts of Russia. The Germans are taking coercive measures against the peasants.

BRITISH ADVANCE BETWEEN BULLECOURT AND SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30, 3 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Reuter learns that the British resumed the advance this morning and penetrated another 2,000 yards on a front of seven miles between Bullecourt and the river Scarpe. The line reached to within one mile of Drocourt-Queant switch line. The nearest point to this is Riencourt-les-Cagnicourt.

INDIA AS GERMANY'S VASSAL!

HUN'S HYPOCRITICAL OFFER OF FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Aug. 31.

The Zurich correspondent of the "Morning Post" quotes extracts from German newspapers, showing that great efforts are being made in order to prevent the public losing heart. The cheering prospect is painted of adding India to Germany's vassal states.

The conservative "Suddeutsche Zeitung" declares that the fact cannot be too insistently proclaimed that this is psychologically the right moment, which perhaps will never return, for Germany to hold out her hands to Indians.

The "Stuttgart Neues Tageblatt" protests German sympathy with the "tormented population of India" and seeks to show that Germany and India to a certain extent are war allies.

SPOTTED TYPHUS IN GALICIA AND BUKOVIN A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

ZURICH.—Spotted typhus has broken out in Galicia and Bukovina. Fifty cases are officially admitted.

CANADA'S MAN-POWER.

REGISTRATION OF OVER 5 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

OTTAWA.—The registration of the manpower of Canada was taken on June 22nd. According to the interim report of the registration boards several hundred thousand men are trained in agriculture but are otherwise engaged. The registrations have demonstrated beyond question that there is an abundant supply of labour experienced in farming but at present employed in other occupations.

In Ontario and Manitoba alone the Board placed in the hands of county committees names of over 140,000 men, all with some agricultural training, whose services were available as harvest hands, should they be required. If the cards from all parts of Canada were thoroughly scrutinised, they would probably prove conclusively that in spite of the large number of men who have left the farms for overseas service, we should still have a force with which we could maintain production at the present level or even increase it if necessary. The registration totalled 5,044,034.

AERIAL RAIDS.

ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

The Air Ministry announces:—On the morning of the 30th August we attacked the rail station at Conflans and a hostile aerodrome. We obtained a direct hit on the hangars at the aerodrome and the Conflans railway. We destroyed one aeroplane in the course of the fighting. All our machines returned.

We carried out another attack against the stations of Conflans and Thionville encountering a largely superior number of enemy machines. Fierce fighting ensued in which we destroyed one hostile machine and drove down another out of control. Four British are missing.

AMERICA' FINANCE.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLAR WAR REVENUE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

The Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the Eight-billion-dollar War Revenue Bill, imposing an eighty per cent. War Profits Tax and heavy supertaxes on big incomes.

POLICE STRIKE IN LONDON.

CONSTABLES DEMAND INCREASED DAY.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

Several hundred policemen belonging to the Bow Street the Westminster and other stations in London and suburbs struck at midnight last night demanding an increase of £1 weekly with a bonus of 12½ per cent and recognition by the Constables' Union. The men in the Strand district assembled at the Waterloo Bridge and marched to Bow Street. There were similar scenes elsewhere.

A later message says that special constables are acting as substitutes.

LONDON'S FIRST POLICELESS DAY.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

London's first policeless day passed off with perfect order. The traffic was little affected. The specials regulating the traffic at crowded points exchanged chaf with groups of the strikers. The latter intimated that they would immediately resume in case of an air-raid or other emergency.

GOVT PROMISES SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

The Government has promised the police sympathetic consideration provided they return to duty.

RECENT AIR RAIDS.

ENTIRE STREETS DEVASTATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—Travellers from Germany state that forty people have been killed in Cologne, entire streets devastated at Mannheim, and the Aniline works at Bingen and Coblentz utterly destroyed in the latest air raids.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS, with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
28-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

A Dream Come True

A MOTHER holds her newborn baby in her arms and she knows that she at last possesses the treasure she has dreamed of all her life. Her dearest wish comes true.

With the sweet, wee head in the crick of her elbow, the little face turned up to her own, she tucks the darling close against her heart and she breathes a prayer that she may never fail in this most sacred trust; that she may be strong enough in mind as well as body to approach as near as possible to her life-long ideal of what a perfect mother should be.

She realises, for instance, that if she possibly can, she must nurse her child herself, for she *feels* that with the natural nourishment there passes into that little body an indefinable something that nothing else can give.

But if for any reason her Baby has to be "bottle-fed," then she will not fret. She will be sensible over it: she will simply see to it that Baby has the next best thing.

And the next best thing to mother's milk is Glaxo, because Glaxo is pure fresh milk dried and which only needs the addition of boiling water to remake it into pure germ-free milk for your Baby.

Give Your Baby
Glaxo
THE FOOD THAT
Builds Bonnie Babies
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Make it a point to pay us a visit TO-DAY—we will save you money—we know WE CAN.
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SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING

CHARCOAL WINS THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ANAIZA, 8-13, Rose 1
Messrs. Pine and Noble's TASMANIA, 7-4, Northmore 2
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's SECOND STRING, 7-13, Harrison 3
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, 8-12, Mitchell 4

Did not run:—Blue Garter, Astir, Aurangazeeb.

The race:—Second String taking advantage of a good start led from Port Arthur and Tasmania, for the greater part of the journey. In the straight Anaiza joined the leaders, ultimately leaving them to win easily by 2½ lengths. Tasmania and Second String fought for places 1½ lengths, separating them, 1 length, Good Morning ran a bad fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 25 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 104-8; Places Rs. 52-8, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 102.

Trainer:—Mohamed Khailan.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK STONE, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1
Sirdar Sant Singh Chachi and Mr. A. Beedham's AMPHITRYON, 7-1, Northmore 2
Mr. Heman's SARFRAZ, 7-9, Buckley 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-9, Bowley ... 4

Did not run:—Sugar Palm.

The race:—From a good start Red Duke made the pace in company with Black Friar and Sugar Cane, there was no change in this order until they reached the straight here Black Stone and Amphitryon came up to the leaders, passing them before the members' stand where they fought on excellent finish, Black Stone winning by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, ¾ length. Sarfaraz ran late and placed third 1½ lengths behind Amphitryon.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 28.

Trainer:—Mohamed Jamal.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's SOPHIE 8-9, Flynn 1
Mr. Summer's FLOTELLE, 8-11, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Bennett's DORIAN, 9-7, Harrison ... 3
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 8-3, O'Brien ... 4

The race:—Hunyadi in his usual style went ahead of the field with Kestrel II and Tommy Atkins as his nearest attendants; Sophie followed leisurely in company with Flotelle, at the bend Sophie and Flotelle collared the leaders and the pair raced past the stands where Sophie won easily by 2 lengths, Dorian ran third. 1 length behind, short head. Mintspear took no part in the race.

Time:—2 mins. 40 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 43; places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 57-8.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Dudley's CESSATION, 7-9, Japheth ... 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 8-5, Lynch ... 2
Aga Coochick Shah's LONGBOAT, 8-12, Rose 3
Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's CINGALEE, 7-9, Mitchell 4

The race:—It was a fine start Cessation and Creme-de-Menthe jumped out first with Makbul following, they raced up to the 5th furlong in this order. Creme-de-Menthe then took the lead as Makbul retired, he raced up to the bend where Mandil caught him with Cessation following. Near the members' stand Cessation and Mandil fought an exciting finish the former winning by ¾ length, 1 length, 2 lengths. Longboat and Cingalee fought for 3rd place!

Time:—2 mins. 23 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 65.

Trainer:—M. Hamdan.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R. R. S.'s CHARCOAL, 7-12, Collis ... 1
Capt. P. Bouvet's LOUVIERS D'OR, 7-9, Lynch 2
Mr. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's TAGAMOR, 7-12, Flynn 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III, 8-8, Purtoosingh 4

The race:—A very bad start saw Louviers d'Or out with Forward III and Radiant close up, there was no change in this order until the turn; Charcoal and Tagamor here joined the leaders, before the members' stand Louviers d'Or challenged, but could make no impression on Charcoal who won by 1 length, head, head. Magyar was badly left. The racing for places was exciting.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 98; Places Rs. 38-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 7-7, Harrison ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BANDIT, 8-11, Collis 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's CARPENTIA, 8-11, Rose 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 9-3, F. Templeman 4

Did not run:—Birthday Clothes.

The race:—This was also a bad start, Penny Pie taking the lead from Bandit and Carpentia, they raced till the end in this order, Penny Pie winning easily by 1½ lengths, Footman placed 4th, 1½ lengths separating the second and third horse, 2½ lengths the third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 84-8; Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 70 and Rs. 17-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMMOOZ, 9-4, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' BALOZ, 8-12, W. Huxley 2
Mr. George's BHOOKRI, 7-8, Collis 3*
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's WARMINSTER, 7-7, Northmore 3*

*Dead heat.

Did not run:—Ace of Hearts, and Garland.

The race:—Ace of Royals took the lead out of a good start from Bhookri and Gazal up to the 3rd furlong. Here Bhookri took over command until they reached the straight, where he was joined by Tammooz on the rails and Baloz on the outside. A splendid finish ensued Tammooz just managing to win by a neck, 1 length, dead heat for third place. Warminster tried late just saving his place money by dead heating with Bhookri.

Time:—1 min. 39 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 140; Places Rs. 42; Rs. 48; Rs. 248 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H., 8-2, Collis ... 1
Mr. Pitt's SERVIAN, 9-1, Lynch 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT, 8-13, Huxly 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' SYMPTONS 7-8
Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Fuglo Lady, Hunyadi, Hookkoo.

The Race:—They were sent on level terms when Lady James showed the way to Duet and Fine Trout they observed this order until the bend where Johnnie H drew out along with Servian, and was easily by 1 length with Servian and Fine Trout fought hardr for places, the former securing second plalce by a head, short head.

Time:—1-14 4/5 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 63-8, place Rs. 26-8, place Rs. 34-8, place Rs. 30-8.

Trainer:—Byramji Rustomji.

ENTRIES FOR SECOND BIG MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 25th September, 1918.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e h Vallance, 4 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 5 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi, 5 years
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Radiant, aged.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e g Buskin, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' b e g Oros, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 4 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e m Dorian, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle, 4 years.
Mr. P. V. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass ch e m Cicatrix, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, aged.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Heman's b ch h Bally Apple, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. Pine's b e m Miss Rich, 3 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen 4 years.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's ch e g Claim A, 5 years.
Mr. Theo Walsh's b e g Bodenham, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Decorum, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hoyt's br cb g Discarded, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' b e m Flotelle, 4 years.
Mr. Summers' br e g Landslip, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e g Wavelet's Dupe, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Rennette, 3 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 4 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's ch e g Cheriton, 6 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Symptoms, 6 years
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D, 3 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Krasavichik, 3 years.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Goculdass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b a h East Court, aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon, 5 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a g Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Zuheir, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Dowlat, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Vellard, 13-3, aged.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h High Class, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. Downes' ch a h Dingle, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhanchhi's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-2½.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harington, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamey's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Royal Jack, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Match Boy, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookri, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Jaffer's ch a h Picture, 13-2½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 28th September, 1918.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. A. Conningham's b e g Wolfaline, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e h Vallance, 4 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 5 years.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h First Flier, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi, 5 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e g Buskin, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' br e h Helford, 4 years.
Mr. Summers' b e g Oros, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Thunder, 6 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Woodland Lass, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Roncevaux, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e h Aboukir, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Ho Tei, 4 years
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 4 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e g Our Day, aged.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Conningham's ch e g Leistal, 5 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 4 years.
Mr. Theo Walsh's b e m Necessity, 5 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Patchy, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 4 years.
Mr. K. Shindle's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Verge, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e h Salandra, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Conningham's g e h The Rocking Horse 5 years.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e m Frisette, aged.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 6 years.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan, 4 years.
Mr. Theo Walsh's b e g Eagles Nest, 6 years.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' br e m Little Trout, 3 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h Loxwood, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Captain P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's ch e g May Boy, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, aged.
Mr. Heath's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. Downes' b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's roan a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h High Class, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. Downes' ch a h Dingle, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhanchhi's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-2½.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harington, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamey's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Royal Jack, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Match Boy, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookri, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Jaffer's ch a h Picture, 13-2½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 28th September, 1918.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. A. Conningham's b e g Wolfaline, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e h Vallance, 4 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 5 years.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h First Flier, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi, 5 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e g Buskin, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' br e h Helford, 4 years.
Mr. Summers' b e g Oros, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Thunder, 6 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Woodland Lass, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Roncevaux, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e h Aboukir, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Ho Tei, 4 years
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 4 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e g Our Day, aged.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Conningham's ch e g Leistal, 5 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 4 years.
Mr. Theo Walsh's b e m Necessity, 5 years.
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, 6 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e h Sampier, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Patchy, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two, 4 years.
Mr. K. Shindle's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Verge, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e h Salandra, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Conningham's g e h The Rocking Horse 5 years.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e m Frisette, aged.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 6 years.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan, 4 years.
Mr. Theo Walsh's b e g Eagles Nest, 6 years.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Mr. Summers' br e m Little Trout, 3 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h Loxwood, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Captain P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's ch e g May Boy, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, aged.
Mr. Heath's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. Downes' b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's roan a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h High Class, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. Downes' ch a h Dingle, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14-0.
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhanchhi's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-2½.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harington, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamey's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a g Royal Jack, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Match Boy, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookri, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Jaffer's ch a h Picture, 13-2½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

A EUROPEAN FINED.

At the Esplanawe Police Courtt, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., charged C. A. Coveney, a European, with failing to register his name as provided by the Registration Ordinance I of 1917.

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the accused arrived in Bombay over five months ago and although he was aware that he had to register his name on or before the 18th June he had failed to do so up to the present. Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, who was also Registration Authority for the Town of Bombay, held an enquiry under Section 4 of the said ordinance and being satisfied that the accused had no legitimate explanation to offer for not registering his name ordered his prosecution.

The accused pleaded that ill-health prevented him from registering his name.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

FAILURE OF CHARGE AGAINST MANAGER OF KEMP & CO.,

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday day, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments in a notice issued at the instance of Mr. Rustomji Bulji Bharucha of the Empire of India Life-Assurance Co., Ld., against Mr. J. Fraser, General Manager Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., to show cause why process should not be issued against him for cheating.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister, appeared to support the notice whilst Mr. Blunt of Messrs Craigie Blunt and Carol, Solicitors appeared to show cause.

The complaint has already been reported in "The Chronicle."

Mr. Blunt said that Mr. Bharucha had been actuated by ulterior motives. He had been trying to get into the Board of Directors and had been disappointed. He had filed two suits against the Directors for heavy damages. He also charged Mr. Wright one of the Directors with defamation last year, before Mr. Oliveira but he failed in that case and had now come to this court.

Mr. Blunt coming to the merits of the complaint submitted that no off

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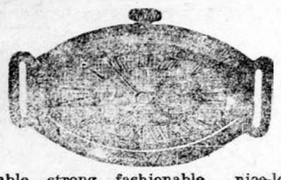

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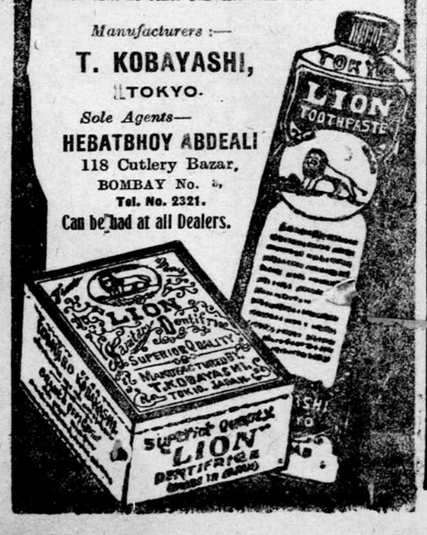

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Depression in Sind has given heavy rain in north Gujarat to-day as well as yesterday is moving into south Baluchistan. Depression in the bay still lies off Orissa coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Konkan and local in the United Provinces, north Punjab, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Kashmir, north-west Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Chief amounts:—Mergui, Akyab, Monywa, two inches, Lucknow, one and a half; Dehra Dun, three; Mount Abu, ten; Deesa, five; Hyderabad (Sind), a half; Raipur, one and a half; Jagdalpur, three; Deesa also reported four inches.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Orissa, decrease in Gujarat.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal at Multan, while night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general but light rainfall has occurred in the east of the United Provinces; Allahabad has had 0.18in. and Cawnpore 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded in the east and are lightly clouded in the west. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 9-92in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in upper Sind where the sky is clear and humidity below normal. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad; elsewhere it is locally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar; Deesa reports 5.10in. Ahmedabad 0.17in. Rajkot 0.37in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0-11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and Central India West; night temperature is also below the average in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rajpur reports 1.61in. of rain and Jubbulpore 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south-west of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Akola, while night temperature is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.21in. Mormugao 0.26in. and Karwar 0.36in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0-16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay over south-west Rajputana has filled up after giving heavy rain on and near the hills in south-west Rajputana and north Gujarat. The weather in the east of the Centarl Provinces appears to be affected by a new depression from the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Gujarat, and the east of the United Provinces, and local in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, on the north Madras coast, in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the north Punjab.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in north Gujarat and south Rajputana, and extend in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 31st of August, 1918

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total Jan 1st to date	Departure, Jan 1st to date
PUNJAB—						
Rawalpindi	91	76.7	70	..	0	—0.01
Do. (30th Aug.)	94	85.3	77	..	0	—0.08
Multan	93.4	82.5	80	..	0	—0.08
Do. (30th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasur	83.7	72.1	84	..	0	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Mount Abu	104.6	63.8	72	..	1.37	—3.13
Jacobabad	98	70	2	95	0.64	14
Rajkot	96.5	76.5	79	0.03	2.53	—5.81
Lahore	96.2	77.4	1	49	5.77	—3.84
Deesa	94.7	75.7	85	0.03	9.33	—9.70
Ajmere	93.4	79.8	69	..	9.91	—8.18
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.6	73.0	78	..	9.60	—9.75
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	91.5	5.1	72	..	12.05	—14.78
Cawnpore	90.0	72.4	92	0.17	12.68	—12 35
Allahabad	88.7	77 0	94	0.1	22.81	—5.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.8	85.0	55	..	0	—2.09
Karachi	81.6	74.0	86	..	0.10	—5. 2
Ajmer	8 .8	74.7	86	..	5.53	—9.85
Jalpore	87 5	72.3	83	..	7.02	—10.86
Kotah	88.0	74.6	70	..	12.99	—1.87
Mount Abu	64.0	62.2	97	0.92	32.68	—14.34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	92	178.5	90	..	5.05	—9 5%
Jeswel	76.5	74.6	86	0.37	6.54	—14.61
Halkot	83	75.8	76	0.11	5.74	—11.97
Bhavnagar Para	86	5 76.3	84	...	14.09	—18.66
Surat	77	0 74.1	60	0.71	5 65	—18 88
Ahmedabad	79	8 70.9	100	0 10	14 34	—4.81
Deesa	77	3 68.7	80	0.01	10.74	—5.66
Veraval	80	1 69.1	88	0.07	16 10	—8.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85	3 74.8	82	0 12	32.84	—8 96
Nagpur	85	0 74.0	86	..	26 68	—7.10
Chanda	85	5 73 0	91	..	26.58	—10 21
Khandwa	84	5 69 8	78	..	12 76	—7.80
Akola	91	4 71.8	68	..	8 88	—12.80
Raipur	89	6 71.3	72	..	15.41	—7.17
Chanda	90	0 75.2	74	..	29.14	—9.80
Gondia	90	0 77.0	6	0.02	2.84	—4.66
Raipur	89	4 74 0	95	1.61	56.32	+19.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	79.4	88	..	9 88	—37 60
Ratnagiri	88.8	75.7	78	0.21	7.70	—35 43
Marmugao	84.7	..	89	0.26	46.19	—31.16
Karwar	86.0	75.8	91	0.36	66.48	—41.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.3	67.8	68	..	3 44	—9.58
Ahmednagar	87.8	65.0	72	..	2.56	—9.04
Poona	85.4	68.7	80	0 08	5.57	—12 58
Sholapur	91.6	68 9	68	..	5.18	—9 12
Bijapur	91.4	68.8	73	..	1.26	—6 74
Belgaum	77	0 64 8	90	0 16	16 02	—19.17
Aurangabad	89.5	65 9	75	..	4.67	—11.87
Hissamabad (Indus)	89	6 72 7	69	..	10.91	—11 48
Hyderabad	89.3	75 0	67	..	4.69	—9 65
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Bangalore	85	9 74.5	84	0.48	53 37	—44.48
Calicut	84	4 74 7	91	0 04	39 60	—21 48
Cochin	84.	7 8 0	86	0.22	33.15	—31.64
Coimbatore	86.1	78.6	81	..	10 25	—6 15
MADRAS (DECCAN) (CARNATIC) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	1 76 2	93	0.50	14 31	—8.27
Cuddapah	9	3 78.7	61	..	1 69	—4. 1
Vellary	98.8	7 2	77	0.30	8.30	—4.34
Madras	97	7 77.8	78	0.06	5.51	—6 07
Bangalore	82	5 71.8	86	..	7 63	—4 78
Coimbatore	94	0 71.3	70	..	0.35	—3.43
Pondicherry	87	8	77	..	1 48	+0.07

THIRD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Sessions to commence from Monday the 2nd Sept. instead of Sunday the 1st Sept.

The members of the Reception Committee, Delegates and Visitors to the Third Humanitarian Conference are requested to note that as **Mrs. Annie Besant**, the President-Elect, and other speakers of the Conference are engaged in the Congress work on Sunday the 1st September, it has been arranged to hold its session on Monday, the 2nd September, at 12 noon (S.T.), in the Excelsior Theatre.

Free Admission Tickets for the Visitors can be had at the Bookstall of the Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association in the Compound of the Congress Pandal.

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CHAIRMAN, RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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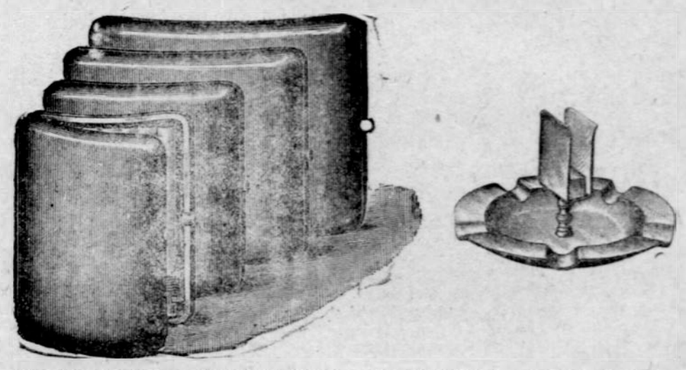

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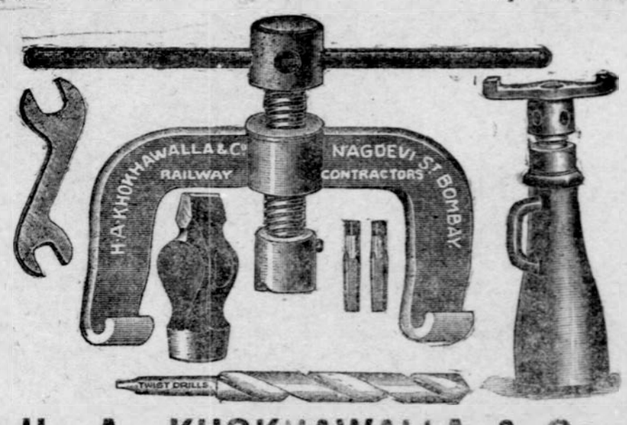

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MITARANGA & Co MADRAS

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THIRD ARMY.

VAULX-VRNCOURT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 31.
LONDON, Aug. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this evening says: Both north and south of the great British battle area the open warfare is becoming still more open. One of the most remarkable features is the promptness with which the field-guns gallop into action far forward and the marvellous celerity of the 'heavies' in trundling towards the front across the broken littered roads and shell-tossed country.

This morning's attack by the Third Army has been completely successful. We are now actually within 300 yards of the Queant-Drocpurt switch line which is an even more elaborate obstacle than the original Hindenburg line. It consists of five distinct lines traversed by the trenches and honeycombed with machinegun emplacements and deep dugouts widely wired. Most bitter struggle occurred at Riencourt which is a bastion guarding the famous switch line. The West Lancs and the Londoners penetrated further eastward in this region than we have yet been since 1914.

Eastward of Bapaume our line flowed steadily though not uninterruptedly throughout the day.

The important townlet of Vaulx-Vraucourt was captured. We are fighting near Beaulencourt, Fremicourt asd Bancourt and clearing out machine-gun nests at Morval. The tanks are doing great work although we are using them somewhat sparingly. Most interesting news comes from Flanders where in the Lys salient the Germans are reported to be shelling Bailleul which indicates that they have abandoned the town.

An ideal fighting weather prevails. Prisoners are incredulous regarding the extent of the German set-back all along the line.

FALL OF CHAULNES AND ROYE.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ADMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 31.

A wireless German official says: Between the Somme and the Oise we withdrew our lines giving up Chaulnes and Roye.

"MOBILITY."

ENEMY ANTIDOTE TO TANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" notes with satisfaction that the German tactics have found an antidote to the British battering weapon, the Tank. The journal calls the antidote "Mobility."

BRILLIANT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

GERMANY RAIDED SEVENTEEN TIMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

The Press Bureau gives details of a week's air activity which show that over two hundred tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's organisations in the battle area alone. We also raided Germany seventeen times and constantly raided the Belgian coastal area. Some places were visited thrice in a single day, notwithstanding that these places are most strongly fortified in Europe. During the past three months we have conducted 195 raids on Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostend. A recent raid on Mannheim when the British flew level with housetops had a drastic moral effect and temporarily paralysed the German defences.

CZECH RETREAT COVERED BY JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Aug. 30.

TOKIO Aug. 24.—The War Office states that the Czech Army on the left bank of the Veraya river has been obliged to fall back owing to the attack of the superior enemy on August 20th on their right wing, namely Kalmikoff's detachment near Autonoska. The Japanese near Suiyagina covered their retreat sustaining casualties. Then the co-operation between the French and Czechs under Kalmikoff enabled the Allies to occupy Suiyagina vicinity.

HELD UP AT UYERAYA RIVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 31.

The Allies on the Ussuri front have advanced to the Uyeraya river, where they are held up owing to the enemy destroying the bridges.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 31.

TOKIO.—It is officially stated that the enemy's forces on the Japanese front number about 8,000 infantry. They have fourteen field-guns and some light and heavy guns. The attack on the Japanese right wing on August 23 was repulsed, while on the left wing the Czechs resisted an attack. Their subsequent retirement was covered and stopped by reinforcements. We assumed the offensive in the direction of Suivagona on August 24 and drove the enemy northward. After severe fighting we proceeded to attack on a high ground north of Shimakafu

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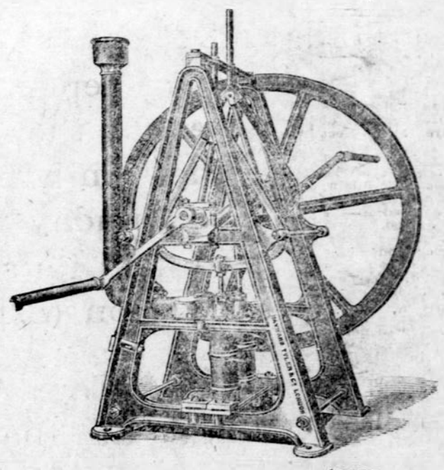

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ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc

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This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

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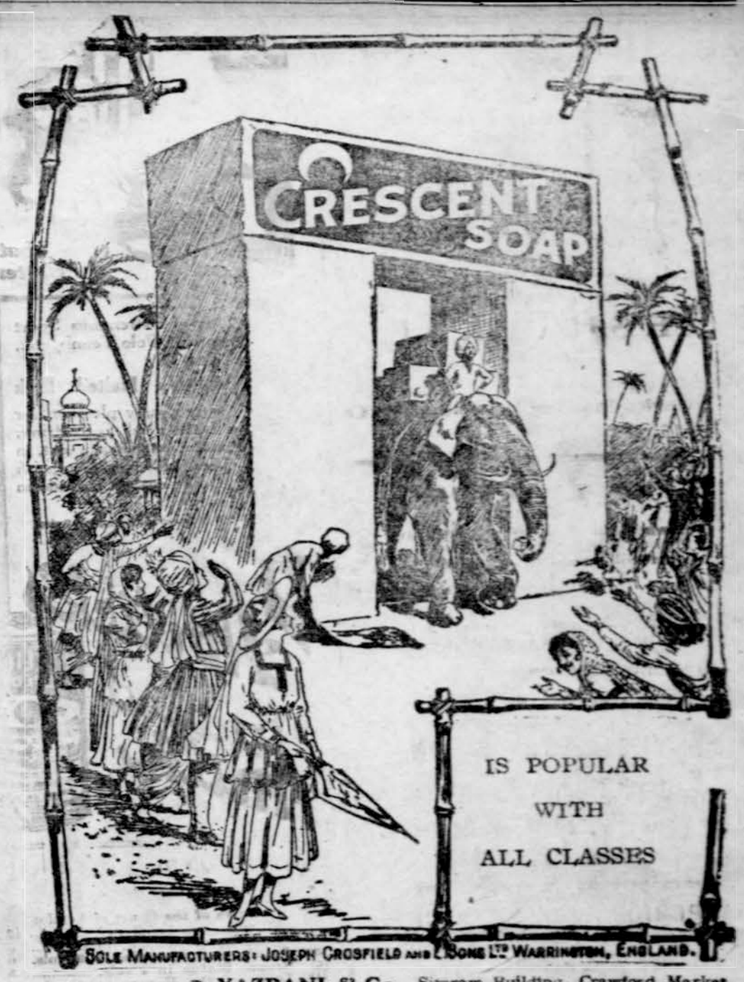

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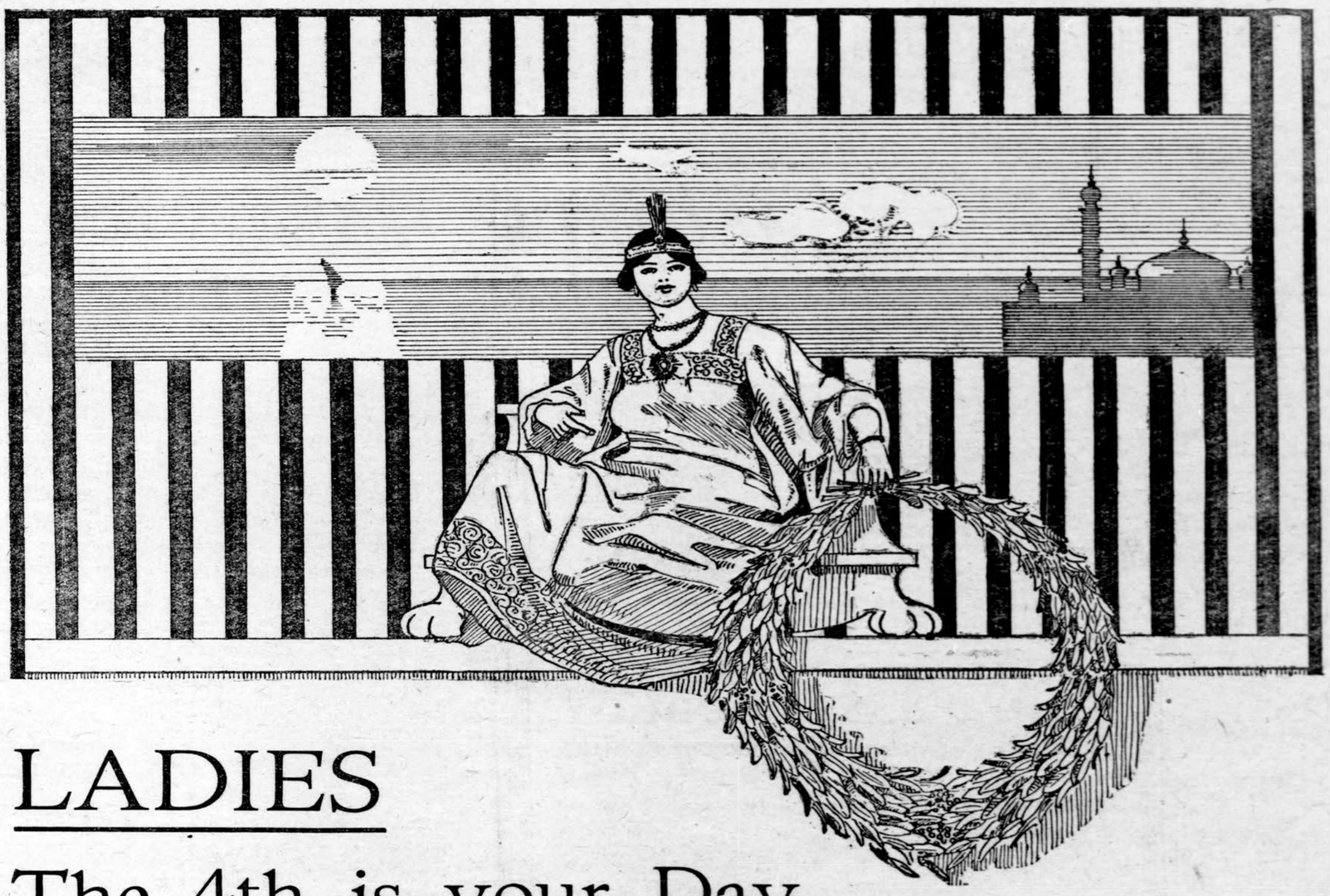

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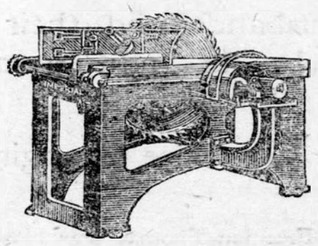

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